

GREEK CABINET
RESIGNATION IS
BELIEVED NEAR

Ministry Reported to Be Considering Means of Escape From Accumulated Difficulties — Allies Change Their Plans

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday). — The political situation in Athens is again entering on a critical phase.

The Lambrinos Cabinet is reported to be considering the advisability of resigning office as a way out of accumulated difficulties.

It may be noted that the islands of Cephalonia, Corfu, Cythera, Skiathos, Zante have had Venizelist authorities installed in place of the royalist authorities by the Allied naval forces. It is therefore clear that the arrangement made at the Rome conference that the Venizelist movement should not be allowed to spread further into loyalist territory is not now considered binding by the Allied governments.

This action has apparently been decided upon after General Sarraull had laid before the home government the fact that the chief of the Allied military control had failed to induce the Greek Government to take certain steps against armed bands operating against French troops in the neutral zone and had even failed to secure any publicity for his complaints.

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

Yesterday the center of the great battle shifted from Arras to the front from Soissons to Rheims, where the terrific artillery preparation, directed by General Nivelle, was followed by a manifold effort to prevent any shifting of the German forces northward, and at the same time to threaten in particular the German hold on Laon. The French attack, which extended from the Soissons-Laon road to the Aisne Canal, was everywhere successful, and when it halted for the day General Nivelle had captured some 10,000 prisoners. From Laon to Craonne, a distance of some 18 miles, the whole of the German first line trenches were carried and occupied. East of Craonne the attack was driven over the German second line, the French penetrating these defenses from Juvin-court, a village at the junction of several roads just four miles due east of Craonne, southward to Bermécourt, another village half a mile north of Lorraine, on the Aisne Canal, which was itself penetrated. In addition to this the attack reached Courcy, another village on the canal, two miles nearer Rheims, and itself less than five miles from Rheims, as the crow flies.

In answer to this advance a furious German counterattack was delivered with tremendous force between Craonne and Juvin-court in the direction of la Ville aux Bois, but this was repulsed with heavy losses.

Simultaneously from Fayet, just north of St. Quentin to Epehy, just northeast of Le Catelet, the whole British drove in in the Cambrai-St. Quentin road, so threatening the main German line of communication more dangerously than ever.

French Attack Launched

Striking Near Craonne, Southern Key of Hindenburg Line

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday). — In the new offensive foreshadowed in Saturday's cable which has gathered in its first days over 10,000 prisoners the French have extended the general battle line to a length of 130 miles extending from Lens to Rheims. The French attack was launched yesterday morning between Soissons and Rheims on a front of about 40 kilometers.

It will be remembered that for some time after the battle of the Marne, Sir John French's army occupied the greater part of this front immediately east of Soissons and his efforts to force a crossing of the Aisne River, which was then in flood, will also be remembered. After various fluctuations (Continued on page six, column one)

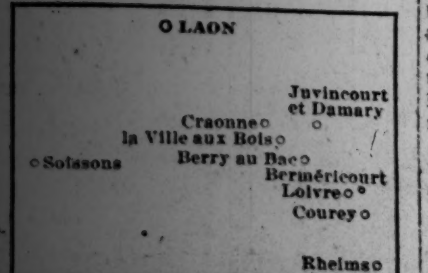


Diagram shows region between Soissons and Rheims, within which the French attacked, the Germans captured more than 10,000 prisoners, and advanced their lines between Craonne and Courcy. Laon, which appears in heavy type, is the only German stronghold in the area represented.



Senor Eduardo Dato

Who conferred with King Alfonso on the present critical situation

EMPLOYEES IN
BERLIN COME
OUT ON STRIKE

Metal, Wood and Transport Industries Affected — People Urged to Accept Food Rules

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday). — A Berlin telegram says a section of the employees in the metal, wood and transport industries of Greater Berlin have struck work, but work continues as usual in other industries, especially in the munition factories, while trains and trams are running regularly.

German papers of all shades of political opinion are urging the people to accept the new food regulations quietly and not to listen to agitators.

In the face of reports of possible strikes, the Vorwaerts prints a significant warning, as follows:

"Internal disturbances in Germany at this moment would be calculated deeply to disturb Socialistic peace work. The vain hope that Germany in a few months might see occurrences similar to those in Russia might again postpone the end of the war, which now seems so near, and again cost hundreds of thousands of lives in the battlefields. Whoever has reason or conscience, therefore, will especially ask what would be the effect of what he does or fails to do today."

BERLIN PROTESTS
FREIBERG AIR RAID

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday). — A Berlin official telegram concerning the Freiburg air raid on April 24, states that the first attack at noon was by 12 machines and the second attack at 5 p. m. was made by 23 aeroplanes. Seven women, three men and one soldier were killed, and 17 women, eight men and two children were injured.

Besides the new municipal theater, institutes and infirmaries, the anatomy section of the university was considerably damaged. A German airman brought down two machines and a third was brought down by combined aeroplanes and gun-fire attack. According to the statement of the leader, a British Lieutenant Colonel who was captured, the attacks were a reprisal for the torpedoing of the Gloster Castle.

The telegram concludes by protesting against the air attack on an open town where there are no military important objects to justify the attack.

Allied Raid on Freiburg

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday). — A British Admiralty statement issued last night says:

In consequence of German submarine attacks on British hospital ships, in direct and flagrant contravention of the Hague convention, a large squadron of British and French aeroplanes carried out a reprisal bombardment of the town of Freiburg on Saturday. Many bombs were dropped with good results.

Despite a large number of air fights with hostile aeroplanes, all our machines except three returned safely.

BRAND WHITLOCK IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Tuesday). — Brand Whitlock, envoy to Belgium, arrived today. He was met at the Gare de Lyon by Ambassador Sharp and a number of French officials. Mr. Whitlock will remain here a few days before departing to Havre, where the Belgian Government now has its temporary capital.

KING ALFONSO
GIVES SITUATION
EARNEST STUDY

Spanish Monarch Continues Exhaustive Discussions With Political Leaders—Cabinet Not a Unit as to Extreme Action

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday). — The Conservative former Premier, Senor Eduardo Dato, has had a long conference with King Alfonso, who is having exhaustive discussions on the present situation with the political leaders.

It is now regarded that there is a party in the Cabinet which is disposed to adopt extreme measures, but there is want of unanimity.

The holder section of the press, while insisting that neutrality is best for Spain if it can be maintained, is out for some action more firmly than ever before.

El Liberal declares that Spain will go where honor calls, adding that "we are without doubt at the gravest moment in our modern history. A great country like ours cannot, unless it means to commit moral suicide and belie its whole history, declare, as some false patriots are doing, that humiliation is better than the risks of warfare."

"If armed neutrality had to be broken, it would inevitably and necessarily be against that country which today is doing us enormous injury and humiliating us, and tomorrow would isolate us from the rest of the world."

SEMI-OFFICIAL
PEACE NOTE FROM
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Statement Sees Basis for Understanding With Russia—Aims Are Alike, It Says

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday). — A Vienna telegram says that the semi-official Correspondence Bureau has been authorized to state that the Austro-Hungarian Government has taken cognizance of the Russian Provisional Government's manifesto of April 11, and learns therefrom that Russia has no desire for dominating or annexation, but is ready to bring about peace on the basis of the right of all peoples to decide their own destiny.

This agrees with the war aim of the Dual Monarchy as outlined by Count Czernin in an interview on March 31, and with the peace proposal made by Austria-Hungary and her allies on Dec. 12 last.

The conviction then expressed by the Central Powers that their rights and claims could be reconciled without conflicting with those of other nations has been strengthened by the Russian Provisional Government's manifesto.

Hence, as the December proposal clearly proved Russia was no longer obliged to defend her freedom, it should not be difficult to arrive at an understanding, especially as Emperor Karl and the allied monarchs hope to live in peace and friendship with the Russian people.

Vienna papers comment on the overtures to Russia as likely to accelerate peace, but so far make no allusion to specific terms.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS
FORM A NEW PARTY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday). — The Vorwaerts announces that after holding a conference at Gotha, the Socialist Minority group has formed a new party called the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany, with Herren Haase and Ledebour as chief officers of its central executive committee, four of whose seven members are members of both the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet.

The party is fundamentally opposed to the existing government system, to the war policy of the Government and the pro-Government policy of the existing Social Democratic Party. Delegates to the conference numbered 148, including 15 Reichstag deputies.

GERMANS TURN
INTRIGUE UPON
UNITED STATES

Defeated in Russia, They Change Their Field of Operations—Reports of Socialist Negotiations Are Branded as False

This is the third article in a series on German intrigue in Russia, written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian language and institutions in the University of Chicago. The first two appeared on April 11 and 13. The series is copyrighted by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and all rights are reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The "revolution" destroyed the basis for a pro-German intrigue in Russia. Echoes of the old régime may still be heard from time to time; precautions will have to be taken to prevent a few under-currents from developing. But it will be impossible for a real pro-German intrigue again to develop. The reports of such a move starting once more, this time working through the extreme radicals of Russia, can be discounted, in fact neglected, so far as Russia is concerned. But Russia still can be "used" as the indirect object, where the direct object is really America: If the American public at this critical moment can be made anxious over the situation in Russia, it will interfere with the morale of this country, which is such an important factor at this moment, particularly with important legislation impending in Congress. We have therefore another German intrigue, associated with Russia, but really working in America. It would seem that the Germans have in some measure already succeeded. One can, therefore, characterize the recent reports, now definitely branded as false, of impending negotiations between Russian and German Socialists, as a German intrigue not in Russia but in America.

The Germans have always been very clever in emphasizing any weak points in the Russian internal situation. Through the active news bureaus abroad in neutral countries, and agents here in America, they have always called our attention to the many features of the old régime in Russia which would estrange us. They themselves played this same crowd, and in (Continued on page two, column three)

RUSSIAN OFFICERS
NOW UNDER ARREST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday). — General Alexieff has been definitely given the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies. General Kuro-patkin, Governor-General of Turkestan, and his second in command and chief of staff, have been placed under domiciliary arrest, a Tashkent telegram states, by the Council of Soldiers and Delegates, and the Council of Workers Delegates, acting in conjunction with other bodies.

OPPOSITION MAKES
STAND IN HUNGARY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday). — According to Budapest messages, the Opposition leaders have formally broken off relations with Count Tisza, both politically and socially, while Count Andrássy is reported to have said that Russian events have increased the possibility of peace, and the Opposition cannot consent to the country entering upon such important negotiations without proper parliamentary control.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER MAY RETIRE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday). — A Vienna telegram to the Deutsche Tageszeitung states that the Austrian Premier, Count Clam Martinic, will shortly retire.

DANISH KING TO VISIT SWEDEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday). — The Dagens Nyheter reports that the Danish King will visit Stockholm on April 24 and remain there a few days.

PARLIAMENT IN
BRITAIN MEETS;
PLANS GREETING

To Welcome United States' Entry Into War—General Election Not Contemplated—Press Raises the Irish Question

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday). — When the House of Commons meets today after the Easter recess, the Government will place motions on the table in both houses welcoming the United States' entry into the war. In the Lower House it is understood the Prime Minister will move, and Mr. Asquith will second this resolution, while Lord Curzon will move a resolution in the House of Lords.

The Government expects to pass by tomorrow the Parliament and Local Elections Bill, prolonging among other things, the existence of the present Parliament for a further eight months from April 30. A general election, which is generally condemned from the standpoint of the war and of ordinary common sense, is no doubt desired by a few elements and there is some idea that the Nationalists may possibly play into the hands of these elements by taking up an attitude of opposition to the Government, thereby of course forcing a general election.

On the whole, however, it is considered that the Nationalists will avoid this.

The Daily News and the Daily Chronicle have been making vigorous attacks on Sir Edward Carson, whom the Daily News accused of being the only obstacle in the way of a settlement of the Home Rule question. The Daily Chronicle, in more moderate terms, warns the Nationalists against forcing a general election, which, it says, would set the clock back a very long way. On the other hand, it warns "Ulster that a minority, consisting of less than 1,000,000 people in one corner of the Empire, is not entitled to hold up the whole Empire and thwart its will to an unlimited extent simply because it once threatened rebellion and performed with impunity various illegal acts in preparation for it. Indulgence in the game of a 'stern, unbending minority, it adds, only spells disaster for a great modern democratic commonwealth to which the 'rule of the majority with due safeguards in the way of local devolution or autonomy must always be the breath of life.'"

A news agency also placed it on record yesterday that a general election was imminent; that negotiations for the Irish settlement had broken down.

As against all this, The Times, which probably speaks with authority, denies that the Government contemplates an appeal to the country and also denies that any breakdown in the Irish negotiations has occurred. As to Sir Edward Carson's position, it declares no one in the Government has lately been working harder than the Ulster leader to reconcile the legitimate claims of his followers with the Nationalists' desire for immediate home rule. It attributes various reports to the rumor that Sir Edward had met the Prime Minister at a railway station early in the morning. Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Lloyd George had, however, arrived together from a visit to the fleet at the northern base.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT
FOR SWEDISH CROPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday). — From reports to hand there is no need whatever to take a pessimistic view regarding the prospects of Swedish crops. The two cargoes of 7000 tons of nitrate released by the British Government have specially improved the prospects. The crops are expected to be fairly satisfactory if suitably distributed.

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CONFERENCE ON
FINANCING WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce conferred with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today on financing the war. The committee carried no recommendations to the secretary, but sought to get the Administration's views as to which questions the opinion of the business men of the country would be most valuable on. A referendum will then be prepared and sent to all the member chambers and boards of trade to ascertain what the business men of the country think about how the war should be financed.

U. S. OFFICIALS
AWAIT BALFOUR
PARTY IN BOSTON

Third Assistant Secretary of State Long and Major-General Wood in Delegation to Receive Distinguished Commission

Officials of the United States Department of State, the Army and Navy, are quartered in Boston, awaiting the arrival of Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom, and the other members of the party of British and French officials, who are coming to the United States to discuss with President Wilson and his advisers the program of measures and procedures which the United States should adopt to carry on best the war against Germany.

The representatives from Great Britain and France are expected in Washington "some time this week," but it is not deemed wise at this time to disclose the exact date, or to reveal the particular point at which the party will land in the United States.

The reception party in Boston has the entire fourth floor of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Every approach to the floor is guarded by secret services men of the United States. The party consists of Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Warren Robbins, Secretary Long's aide; Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and Col. Robert E. K. Mitchell, representing the United States Army; Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher and Commander F. D. Sellers of the United States Navy, and F. A. Fitzsimmons, secretary of the committee. William Hohler, secretary of the British Embassy at Washington; Lord O'Brien, British military attaché, and Commanders Gaunt, naval attaché, are also of the party. In addition to Secretary Balfour the British party will consist of Admiral Dudley de Chair of the British Navy, Gen. T. M. Bridges of the British Army, the Rt. Hon. Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, and representatives of British war commissions. Every precaution is being taken by the Department of State aided by the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, the overseas and familiarly known as the secret service, to keep the movements and intentions of the official party at the Copley-Plaza secret. The State Department has asked that restrictions be placed upon the printing of details regarding the movements of the official party until permission to do so is given.

Arrival Kept Secret

News of British and French Commissions Closely Guarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — It is announced officially, both by the United States Government and by the embassies of the Entente Allies, that no information is possessed by either as to the exact time of the arrival of the (Continued on page four, column three)

U-BOAT FIRES
ON U. S. S. SMITH,
SAYS WIRELESS

Reports of German Submarine Attack on Destroyer and Mysterious Aeroplane Given Out by Navy Yard

Reports of a German submarine firing on the United States torpedo boat destroyer Smith off the Atlantic Coast and of a mysterious aeroplane hovering over the Boston & Maine bridge crossing the Piscataqua River in southern New Hampshire were given out at the Charlestown Navy Yard today. Report of the submarine attack was received in a radio message early today, at the same time the commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard sent a telephone message to the Charlestown Navy Yard with regard to the aeroplane.

The submarine attack, confirmed by the United States Navy Department at Washington according to a dispatch from the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, was reported by the U. S. S. Chester from longitude 73, latitude 40, to Fire Island, N. Y., and it was relayed from Fire Island by radio to the Charlestown Navy Yard and the message as given out today by the Navy Yard authorities was as follows: "At 12:30 a. m., April 17, apparently sighted enemy submarine. She fired torpedo and missed U. S. S. Smith by 30 yards. Wake plainly seen crossing bow. Submarine disappeared."

The scout cruiser Chester is the flagship of the patrol service off the New England Coast. It is presumed that the torpedo boat destroyer Smith reported the attack to the Chester, which, as the flagship, reported to shore. The Chester left the Charlestown Navy Yard some time ago to "unassigned" duty.

U-Boat Rumors Confirmed

Attack on U. S. S. Smith Proves Presence of German Submarines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The report given out by the Navy Department this afternoon in regard to the United States destroyer Smith having been fired upon by a German submarine was the first official announcement from the United States naval vessel of the presence of enemy submarines in the western Atlantic.

Such reports have been given out frequently in the last few weeks as coming from vessels along the coast, but they have been largely discounted by the newspapers and the public.

The figures given are said to have located the attack on the Smith in longitude 73, latitude 40, which is at a point off Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Torpedo Missed Mark

U. S. Destroyer Reports Attack by Submarine

By the United Press

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Germany fired the first shot of the war against America today—and it missed. Official information reached the Navy Department shortly after noon that the U. S. S. Smith (destroyer) was fired upon by a German submarine at 3:30 a. m. The torpedo launched by the U-boat missed the Smith.

The Navy Department had not heard about the clash until press reports brought word of it. Immediately Lieutenant-Commander Belknap, Navy censor, got the New York Navy Yard on long distance telephone and asked details.

New York, too, was ignorant of the incident, but at once communicated with Fire Island lightship, from which the original report to Charlestown had been made. A few moments later the lightship, 25 miles off Sandy Hook, flashed back the story to the New York yard, which at once notified Admiral Belknap.

Near Entrance to Bay

Fire Island Lies Only 35 Miles Away From Sandy Hook

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Fire Island, from which original reports of the hostile ship's presence came, is only 35 miles from Sandy Hook, the entrance to New York Bay.

New York harbor is guarded, but secrecy is maintained by the Navy Department regarding the defenses.

The Navy Yard in Brooklyn was closed to every one this afternoon. Inquiries by telephone brought only the curt response that there was no information to give out. At Governors Island, headquarters of the East, there was great activity.

With the presence of a hostile submarine now officially reported, an order from the Navy Department for all coast lights out at night is expected.

Guards Sight Aeroplane

Rochester, N. H., Squad Formed to Search Mountains for Suspected Base

The mysterious aeroplane sighted over the Boston & Maine Railroad bridge crossing the Piscataqua River was reported by Massachusetts Navy (Continued on page four, column two)

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA AS SEEN BY FRENCH PRESS

Comments Made on Its Significance to World at Large — Tribute to Former Tsar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France—Nowhere has the progress of affairs in Russia been followed with deeper interest than in France, and the papers reveal the keenest appreciation of the significance of what has occurred. The Duma, wrote Pierre Renaudel in L'Humanité, has contrived to accomplish at the right time acts which determine the course of history. The magnitude of the internal evil, and the danger which menaced Russian national independence in consequence, have awakened all the admirable idealism of Russia, and this sovereign force has stirred to its depths the energy of the people.

The Socialist writer went on to rejoice at the fact that the Socialists have evidently played a leading part in effecting the revolution, and regarded it as a symbol that their representative, one of those who had but lately been banished to Siberia, had been entrusted with the administration of justice throughout the vast empire. Indeed, the Temps itself lent its full approval to the drastic nature of the Russian upheaval. In reply, it wrote, to those who are alarmed at the inevitable conditions in which these grave and necessary changes are being accomplished, let us quote our own example: in the hour in which heroic France is evoking on the field of battle the admiration of the world, she has no right to forget the historic origins of her rights and liberties.

At the same time, however, general satisfaction is expressed that it is the more moderate element in Russia that has maintained the upper hand, and above all that the watchword of the new dispensation continues to be the successful prosecution of the war. It is a revolution of a national character, the only one that could have been effected in face of the enemy, wrote M. Jacques Bainville in the Excelsior.

The new ministers are for the most part men known for their devotion to the national cause, and for their efforts to enable Russia to meet the necessities of war. If Nicholas II had not allowed himself to be led astray, he could have found in them useful collaborators, for he desired, like them, one thing alone, the victory of the Russian arms. Again, writing in the Figaro, M. Alfred Capus observed: "There is no doubt as to the nature of the revolutionary movement in Petrograd. It is national and patriotic both in origin and impulse. All those suspected of having wished to prevent a war to the end have been violently removed; all the evil geniuses of disorganization have been annihilated. For, by a strange coincidence, this revolution, which might have been so tragic and have whirled everything into the abyss, has, on the contrary, set itself the task of reducing the material and moral anarchy which threatened our ally and divided her forces in face of the enemy. Thus Germany will have awakened in every race the powerful instinct of self-preservation. She will succumb beneath this unanimous revolt."

M. Capus went on to express the hope that the new Russian State would retain a monarchy and an aristocracy in close cooperation with the Duma, and this and other sympathetic references in the French press to the Russian dynasty were crowned by a tribute to the work of the Tsar in preserving the Franco-Russian alliance, contributed by M. Arthur Meyer to the Gaulois. Let us salute, he wrote, the sovereign who, accepting the sacred heritage of his father, Alexander III, made the French alliance the pivot of his foreign policy. . . . Never did he devote from the course he had chosen. At all critical moments, such as those of Morocco and Agadir, we have found him on our side, unshakable in his fidelity. With what joy did we welcome the Anglo-Russian rapprochement, which opened up the most magnificent perspectives to our national ambition. Let it not be forgotten also, that at the beginning of the war, when the German wave was becoming more and more menacing every moment, he sent his soldiers to be sacrificed in East Prussia in order to relieve our front. Such is the sovereign, the friend, the ally whom we are losing.

Meanwhile, however, there is a general disposition to relegate all subsidiary issues to the background in view of the immense significance of the Russian revolution for the world at large, and for the cause for which the Entente stands. In times such as the present, when individualism seems so small in the face of the grandeur of peoples, wrote the Temps for instance, we must contrive to lift our gaze beyond the immediate foreground to the wide horizon whence will dawn the Europe of tomorrow. Russia has already proved her prodigious faculty for adaptation; she will know how to adapt herself, in face of the enemy, to the reforms necessary for her salvation, and to forge fresh weapons while still continuing the fight. Thus the popular character of our war has been once more affirmed—that war that we are waging because it has been imposed upon us, but that we shall continue to wage until the fundamental conditions of social relations are dictated by us.

Similarly, M. Jean Herbet, after noting in the Echo de Paris that "peace with victory" was the motto of the new régime, continued: "The events in Petrograd give us, however, other grounds for hope. The institutions that are crumbling in Russia are not the only ones of their kind. In Prussia also there exists a personal régime, disloyal of popular claims,

The old Emperor William, when he advised that there should never be a break with Russia, remembered that the absolutism of the Tsar had often been a useful support for Prussian militarism. Henceforward that combination which Bismarck used to unite Germany and then to crush France, has become impossible forever. Prussia remains the only citadel in the world of a doomed system. The Petit Parisien writes: "The significance of the Russian Revolution is twofold. At home it substitutes the parliamentary system for an autocracy. . . . Abroad it prepares the way for the military revenge of the Russian nation. Moreover, will not this revolution in Petrograd, which is a sign of the times, incite Wilhelm II and Karl I to reflect? Certain movements—as history proves—are contagious."

Finally, Pierre Renaudel concluded his article in L'Humanité with the following remark: "This hour will make tremulous with hope the hearts of Socialists, of Republicans, of all those who regard the progress of democracy as the factor of a definite peace. And Germany, imperial Germany, will be wounded by it. Will Democratic and Socialist Germany be moved by it?"

NATIONAL SERVICE AND PART-TIME WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—In response to many inquiries which have been addressed to the director of national service regarding the position of voluntary part-time workers attached to societies of recognized social and philanthropic value, Mr. Chamberlain wishes it to be known that he regards such work of national importance and as appropriate service for women who are prevented by family or domestic duties from volunteering for whole-time national service. While the director-general recognizes the valuable nature of much of the work carried on by many voluntary societies, he wishes to emphasize the importance of certain State services which are asking for further help from volunteers. Some of such bodies are the Care Committees, Boys and Girls clubs working in cooperation with the Local Education Committee, Infant Welfare societies maintained or aided by the State and the local authority, War Pensions and Disablement committees, canteen service for munition workers, approved or arranged by the canteen committee of the Central Control Board, and similar canteen service and rest huts for sailors and soldiers approved by the naval and military authorities. Such organizations appear to Mr. Chamberlain to offer a desirable field of service for part-time workers who are anxious to take a definite part in national service. He emphasizes the necessity for regularity and thoroughness in such social service and the importance of concentration on one form of work to which the maximum of time should be given. The need for a supply of nurses for civil as well as military purposes raises issues beyond the limits of voluntary part-time workers. The director-general, however, wishes attention to be drawn to the wide and valuable field this subject offers for national service. Members of Voluntary Aid detachments who are giving part-time service in auxiliary hospitals should endeavor to make that service whole-time, and until a definite call is made, should remain at their posts and not offer themselves for fresh duties. The same considerations apply to other forms of auxiliary service mentioned above.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINIUM VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—An interesting paper on aluminium production by Dr. R. Seligman, of which the following is a summary, was read before the annual meeting of the Institute of Metals held recently in London.

Dr. Seligman commences his paper by stating that hitherto it has been assumed that the main reaction by which aluminium is produced in the electric furnace takes place in accordance with a formula by which for every unit of aluminium produced two-thirds of a unit of carbon must be consumed and converted into carbon monoxide. For many years this interpretation of the reaction militated against improvements in the manufacture of the carbon anodes used for the production of aluminium, because it was considered impossible to reduce the carbon consumption below the figure demanded by the formula.

Dr. Seligman describes a series of experiments carried out nearly 10 years ago in part with the assistance of Mr. A. V. Huxley and Mr. H. B. Phillimore, whereby it was proved that the formation of carbon monoxide was not essential and that it was possible so to conduct the process that the carbon was burned mainly to carbon dioxide, thereby producing aluminium with a very much smaller anode consumption.

The fallacy of the original view as to the course of the reaction having been proved, the way was opened to improving the quality of the anodes, and for many years now anodes have been in use, the life of which has been greatly increased with important economic advantages to the industry.

When Dr. Seligman's experiments were started, his view was that the primary gaseous product of the reaction was oxygen, and that whether oxygen, carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide was given off from the furnace, depended upon the working conditions. The experiments had to be abandoned before a decision on this subject could be reached, and in concluding the author expresses the wish that those who have followed in his footsteps and who have had time and opportunity to complete the work he began will publish their results.

GERMANS TURN INTRIGUE UPON UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

fact contributed directly, as we know, to the conditions that shocked us. Having lost out in Russia by the overthrow of the reactionary government, they now pretend to be in touch with the radical elements; and at the same time they emphasize that the new Provisional Government is having some difficulty in coming to an understanding with these same radicals. We rose to the bait, and much attention has been given to the reported efforts of Russian Socialists to get into touch with their cotinners in Germany. Therefore it is well that the American public be set right on this point. For one



ALEXANDRE F. KERENSKY, Russian Minister of Justice

can still insist that the last phase of German intrigue in Russia concluded with the overthrow of the old régime, and that there is no real basis for the recently reported renewal of pro-German activity within Russia.

On account of the credence given to the reports that dissension is developing in Russia, threatening to incapacitate her for the military operations of the next month, it is well to rehearse once more the actual situation. There have been differences of opinion within the Russian Socialist ranks these last weeks. There has been also conflict between the Socialist leaders and the more conservative members of the new Government. The second conflict seems to have been definitely settled by the pronouncements of the new Government on the aims of the war. It was because of pressure from the radical elements that the Government declared that Russia had no aggressive aims. This is a gain in more than one respect. So far as it touches our immediate subject of discussion, it ends forever the German talk: "We can buy off Russia any day by offering her Constantinople." It must be emphasized, however, that the Socialists who forced this pronouncement at the same time declared that Russia must fight until Poland is liberated and united in all her parts. They specifically mention that Posen must be wrested from German domination.

The conflict within the Socialist groups was somewhat more serious. Such conflicts have always characterized Russian radical Socialism. Again, some of Russia's radical leaders have been obliged, because of conditions prevailing in Russia, to carry on their work from abroad. As a result they have frequently gotten out of touch with the spirit of the moment prevailing in Russia. This has been particularly true during the last months, when censorship conditions made communication difficult. Taking advantage of the conflict that was known to be going on in Russia within the Socialist groups, getting into touch with some of the exiled leaders, the German agents set to work. It will be recalled that we first heard of a proclamation from a group of Russian radicals in Copenhagen, which seemed to point to a conference to be held there between German and Russian Socialists. Then some of the Russian exiles, political in America began to hold meetings, the sense of the moment prevailing in Russia. This has been particularly true during the last months, when censorship conditions made communication difficult. Taking advantage of the conflict that was known to be going on in Russia within the Socialist groups, getting into touch with some of the exiled leaders, the German agents set to work. It will be recalled that we first heard of a proclamation from a group of Russian radicals in Copenhagen, which seemed to point to a conference to be held there between German and Russian Socialists.

Then we heard that one of the leading German Socialists was leaving for Copenhagen on a special mission, namely, to get into touch with Russian Socialists. This German delegate left with the permission of the German Chancellor. This was a deliberate contribution from straight German sources to the stage setting, which now could be arranged for the special benefit of the American public. The play was a success. Americans became worried. But the actual situation in Russia itself did not justify the anxiety which the "play" caused.

In Russia, two "men" have come forward as the acknowledged leaders of the workmen, and of the radical elements of the country. The one is Mr. Kerensky, who is the Minister of Justice in the new Government. The other is a member of the Duma, Mr. Tchekidze, who is the

chairman of the Council of Workmen and Soldier Deputies. Both of these men have had to labor hard this last month to bring the discordant elements into line. The task has been a difficult one, for the breakdown of the old régime had naturally led to temporary demoralization. But patience and moderation, and especially unity, have been the most prominent features of the recent "revolution." And these two men are the accepted, responsible leaders, and their statements were therefore the authoritative views of the Radicals and Socialists of Russia. And Mr. Kerensky gave an interview last week, in which he stated clearly that the German people would have to follow Russia's example and dethrone their Kaiser, before Russian Socialists would consider even the possibility of entering upon preliminary negotiations. Mr. Tchekidze associated himself with this declaration. This statement was made in answer to "rumors" that Russian Socialists wished to talk peace; it did not, however, stop the spread of the "rumors" in America.

In this same connection, it is interesting to quote a speech made by Tchekidze, from the Duma tribune of March 3, 10 days before the revolution. Mr. Tchekidze quoted in this speech the resolution passed by the workingmen members of the war industry committees in December of last year, and which he stated to be the present attitude of the workingmen. This resolution said, among other things: "The workingmen have always opposed war, and took all possible measures to prevent it. But the workingmen entered the war in industry committees a year ago. They saw that Russia was threatened with internal disintegration and external subjugation. The workingmen saw that the task of defending the country was one of the most important measures to liquidate the war on conditions acceptable to democracy." Finally, the workingmen and soldier deputies voted for war by an overwhelming majority.

The first statements, however, coming from the responsible elected Socialist leaders in Russia should have proven to the American public that there was absolutely no possibility of a new German intrigue having any success in Russia. But we were upset by a telegram from the Petrograd correspondent of the London Times, quoting articles in workingmen newspapers, that spoke frankly of peace negotiations with the enemy. This telegram from Petrograd did not give any names, not even the names of the newspapers from which the quotations were made. Also, as has been pointed out by Russian radical leaders in London, this same correspondent has on several occasions misjudged the situation, and sent telegrams which did not correspond to actual fact. The present writer has also had many occasions to doubt the good judgment of this particular correspondent.

Fortunately the attitude of the more democratic elements in Russia toward the continuing of the war has been definitely outlined by the resolutions of the representatives of the soldiers of Petrograd. These resolutions have branded any peace move as treason, not only to England and France, but to the smaller countries like Serbia and Belgium, to liberate which Russia must fight until final victory.

Once more, therefore, we may ignore any rumor that Russia is considering a separate peace with Germany. Such reports are for German and American consumption. It is surprising that the American public still gives credence to reports on Russia which clearly come from German sources. The tendency and object of these reports on Russia have always been perfectly clear. But the Germans have been able to take advantage of our ignorance of Russian affairs, and our chronic habit of expecting the "sensational" thing to happen in Russia.

It is most unfortunate that Russian radicals in America have not come forward more demonstratively in protest against what they must have sensed as a German intrigue. For these Russians owe something to us, as well as to their own country. One of the first measures of the new Government was to extend political amnesty to all who had suffered at the hands of the reactionary Government for participation in the movement for liberation. Political exiles in America are to be generously assisted to return. Many have already started for Russia. One is sure that these Russian patriots, who have suffered for the cause of liberty, will take every precaution to prevent disguised agents from joining them. Also one would express the hope that they realize the real sentiment that prevails in Russia today, a sentiment which is now officially the sentiment of the American people, that first of all we must definitely defeat the enemy.

Russia has done America a considerable service, for the recent changes in Russia certainly helped us to see the European struggle in its true light. The triumph of a democratic Russia made it possible for us to align ourselves without any hesitation on the side of the Entente. The Entente Allies are absolutely confident of our sincerity. They know, however, that we have not gone through the experiences which they have had during the last 30 months. It is not a question of our "hating" Germany, but a matter of realizing clearly not only the aims of Germany, but the methods which the German leaders are ready to adopt to further their ends. They will use these same methods on us, and perhaps with success, for we do not yet fully comprehend how Germany "plays the game." If there is any anxiety as to the prosecution of the war until complete victory, this anxiety would be felt first of all in the Entente countries with regard to America. By recalling to see the real object of this recent German intrigue, which we thought was directed toward Russia, but which was really for our benefit, we would increase our possible anxiety on the part of the Entente Allies.

ADVISORY PANEL'S NOTE ON BRITISH WOOL PROBLEMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England—It has been made a matter of grave complaint that the report officially supplied to the newspapers, of the recent interview of the trade deputation with the president of the Board of Trade and the Financial-Secretary to the War Office, regarding the defects and shortcomings of the system of state control, was entirely one-sided, in that it gave the replies of these ministers, without anything of the speeches to which they were replying. The balance has since been rectified to some extent by the publication of what is understood to be the substance of a letter of protest addressed by the Advisory Panel to the Government, a letter which was read to and approved by the deputation before the interview. In this letter, which was signed by all the members of the Advisory Panel save two who were not present when it was drafted, it is understood that the panel pointed out that they had never been officially called together to discuss matters of policy, and as they could not indorse all the actions of the department in regard to controlling the industry, they could not accept any responsibility unless drastic alterations were made. While subcommittees were formed from the panel, it was asserted that on several vital points these subcommittees had not been consulted, while in other cases their opinion had been ignored and their advice not accepted. Moreover, it was stated that the method of convening meetings and keeping minutes was not in keeping with what was expected of a properly conducted department.

The members of the panel laid stress on the readiness of the trade to make all necessary sacrifices in the national interest, but they could not ignore the fact that general dissatisfaction existed with regard to the vacillating policy or lack of policy of the department. In their opinion the world renowned London wool sales were threatened with extinction, and businesses were being brought to a standstill. The methods of the department, it was added, placed a premium on inefficiency, and engendered distrust among friendly nations. The signatories next laid down what, in their considered opinion, was necessary in order to restore confidence and promote a workable scheme. In the first place they asked that the Advisory Panel should be made a departmental or executive committee, and that the trade should have a voice in all matters affecting its interests, either through the present panel, or through a similar body appointed by trade organizations. This, it was claimed, would be merely following the example of the Australian Commonwealth in dealing with the wool question. It was further proposed that the committee should appoint subcommittees to control, along with the executive officers of the department, matters concerning the distribution and manufacture of wool.

Another submission was that the department, with the advice of the committee, should control the wool required for Government purposes, and that wool not so required should be offered for sale by public auction. It was contended that allied and neutral countries ought to be allowed to compete for the balance, subject to any regulations which might be imposed by the export subcommittee. The letter concluded with a statement that all sections of the industry were anxious to cooperate with the Government. While realizing the powers conferred upon Government departments by recent legislation, the members of the panel ventured to protest against the control of an important trade being transferred to the dictatorship of an autocratic bureaucracy "which had failed to realize the principles of sound economics, the diplomatic nature of friendly relations with other states, and the complexities of Britain's most important and intricate industries." It is probable that the trade will take up Mr. Forster's challenge to produce a better scheme themselves, and steps are already being taken in that direction.

LABOR UNION MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The German papers quote from the Socialiste Belge a report of a recent meeting in the Maison du Peuple in Brussels between the delegates of German and Belgian labor unions. Herr Bauer represented the general commission of German labor unions, and MM. Mertens and Solau that of the Belgian labor associations. According to the report, the meeting was a success. The German delegates were warmly received, and the Belgian delegates were assured that the German labor unions were ready to adopt to further their ends. They will use these same methods on us, and perhaps with success, for we do not yet fully comprehend how Germany "plays the game." If there is any anxiety as to the prosecution of the war until complete victory, this anxiety would be felt first of all in the Entente countries with regard to America. By recalling to see the real object of this recent German intrigue, which we thought was directed toward Russia, but which was really for our benefit, we would increase our possible anxiety on the part of the Entente Allies.



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According to the report the immediate object of the meeting was to enable necessary information to be given, and that object was fully attained, while the measures discussed on the occasion of the visit of Herren Scheide-mann and Ebert to The Hague were also touched upon. The German papers described the Socialiste Belge as adding with satisfaction that the negotiations also had further results, and, as concluding with the following remarks: "We will write no long commentary on this demarche, but will content ourselves with recording the facts. The delegates of the Belgian labor unions have met a delegate of the German labor unions in the occupied territory. They have recognized that they have common interests to defend. The German artisan has undertaken the defense of the Belgian artisan."

DANUBE-MAIN CANAL ROUTE IS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Now that the Bavarian Diet has voted the first credits for the Danube-Main Canal, the question of the route to be followed has again come to the forefront. Bavaria is naturally anxious that as many places as possible should be touched by the new waterway so that their resources may be developed, and would prefer to use the windings of the Main as much as possible to that end. The other interests concerned, however, not having to take these local considerations into account, are urging that the importance of the new route will be too great and universal to allow such considerations to prevail, and that both on this account and in view of the fact that alone promises an adequate return for the capital invested, the necessity of shortening the route as much as possible must be kept in view from the outset. The Regensburg Chamber of Commerce has therefore resumed consideration of a scheme which was at one time under review, and which prefers a route via Nürnberg-Amberg-Schwandorf-Regensburg to the Nürnberg-Steppberg-Regensburg route proposed. This route is some 90 kilometers shorter than the latter, and would also lead through important industrial districts, such as that of the iron and coal mines of the upper Palatinate, and of the Bavarian forests with their timber trade, while it would also facilitate the transportation of Bohemian coal.

The large towns of Southern Bavaria are expected to offer opposition to the new scheme, and the question as to whether it is technically practicable has not yet been fully examined; but it is, nevertheless, maintained to be worthy of consideration in view of the shortening of the route it would entail. Meanwhile a meeting of the Union of the Manufacturers of the Middle Rhine, which was addressed by Herr Held, the Bavarian Deputy, on the subject of waterway communication, has adopted the following resolution: "The experiences of the war have proved the imperative necessity for perfecting our interior waterway system. The building of the Rhine-Main-Danube waterway appears to be of altogether special importance, and a task that presses for present fulfillment, representing as it does a means of uniting the great rivers in question and the agricultural and industrial areas, as well as one of the most important means of promoting the rapprochement between Germany and her allies that is rendered so imperative by military, political, and economic considerations."

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—On account of Sir Edwin Cornwall being one of the Government Whips, he has had to resign his post as honorary secretary of the Franco-British Interparliamentary Committee. It has now been decided to have two secretaries in place of one, and Sir Charles Henry and Mr. H. J. Mackinder have been appointed to the double post. Sir Charles Henry is Liberal member for the Wellington division of Shropshire, and was the founder of the firm of C. S. Henry & Co. Mr. Mackinder is Unionist member for the Camlachie division of Glasgow. He is reader in geography in the University of London, and was for some years director of the London School of Economics.

BRITISH WOMEN IN ENGINEERING TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—A lecture was recently given at 14 Wyndham Place by Lady Parsons on women in the engineering trades. The lecture was arranged by the Conservative Women's Franchise Association, and the Hon. Mrs. John Bailey was in the chair. Specimens of skilled work, such as turbine blades and firing pins for howitzer breech mechanisms made by women in the workshops in the north, were displayed. Lady Parsons said that educated women were of very great value in the shops and that the Ministry of Munitions wished as many as possible to come forward and train. In most towns technical workshops had been established and in some cases girls could be trained in the actual shops by firms which were doing work which allowed them to train women.

Some girls, Lady Parsons continued, are now highly skilled tool setters. Good wages and immediate employment are obtained by skilled girls, whilst work of a highly technical nature is being done by many girls. The work on howitzers is especially important. The girls screw breech blocks into howitzers, mark off parts of breech mechanism and turn and mill the firing pins; they machine and mill the sight rack and all parts of gun mountings. They can turn and finish steel rings forming part of the breech mechanism of guns working with the micrometer gauge. In some of the northern firms women work the electric overhead traveling cranes for moving the huge boilers which provide the steam on ships, and they are also doing the hydraulic riveting of boilers. Women are extensively employed on turbine work. Some of the delicate work in preparing and forming the blades and in silver soldering them is especially interesting. Dynamos are also being tested by women. In the laboratory women are making a very pure kind of glucose and doing other experimental work in metallurgy and chemistry. Since the beginning of the war, also, women have been working on mirrors.



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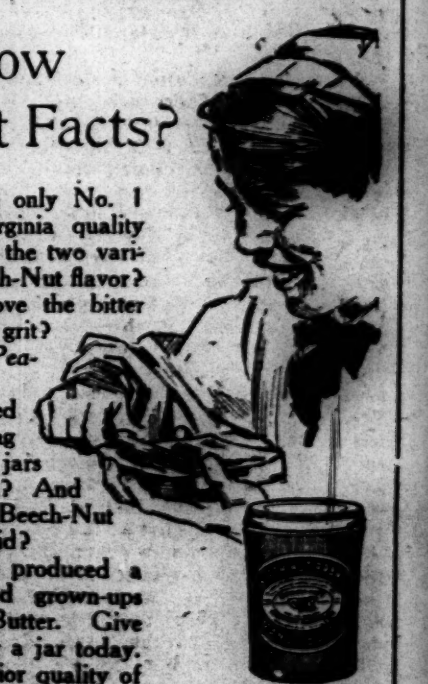
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SPLIT IN RANKS OF THE SWEDISH SOCIALIST PARTY

Writer Traces Points of Variance
—Minority Group in Parli-
ament Decides to Form "Social-
ist Peoples Party"

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—In discussing the question of politics in Sweden it is necessary to go back to the period just before the war, when, as will be remembered, a Liberal Government was in power. The Conservative Party at that time favored very large grants for military purposes, and in this they were strongly backed by the King. The celebrated "Bondetog," procession of peasants from all over Sweden, came to Stockholm, where they were received by the King who made a speech to them which might have led to very serious consequences. Parliamentary government is, however, a fairly new growth in Sweden, and although the King spoke against his new constitutional advisers, and although his action led to the resignation of the Government, the victory was to His Majesty. A coalition Government was then formed which had for its program an ambitious military scheme. It is too early yet to say what the ultimate effects of these happenings will be on the political development in Sweden, but just as the outbreak of the war put an end to the threats of rebellion in Ulster, so the same causes played into the hands of the King of Sweden and his new advisers. Everybody realized that for Sweden extensive military preparations had become a necessity.

Up to that time the Swedish Socialist Party, in common with Socialist parties in other European countries, had been working for disarmament. It was fortunate in having at its head Mr. Branting who has certainly displayed qualities of true statesmanship. The Socialist group is the strongest of all in the Swedish Riksdag, and under Mr. Branting's leadership, it has wielded a very big influence during the last three years. Indeed, many are of opinion that it is due to him that the Activist group, which sought to embroil Sweden on the side of Germany, did not meet with more success. Just as the tendencies and general attitude of thought of the Swedish Premier have undoubtedly made him inclined to favor the German point of view, so has Mr. Branting been a friend of the Entente, and he has been backed up by a very large number of the electorate.

The breach that has now occurred is of the same nature as has been witnessed within so many Socialist and Labor groups. Having realized the need for unity of purpose and action, the members of these parties have always had resort to the concentration of power in the hands of their parliamentary representatives, and these representatives, again, have had to obey the dictates of the majority within their group.

Mr. Branting realized that the happenings in Europe had, anyhow for the time being, made the dreams of disarmament quite impracticable, and, backed by a large majority, he has abandoned this item on his party's program and has supported reasonable military preparation, but, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, he has successfully resisted the policy of the Government, in so far as the vote asked for, for the neutrality guard, was reduced from 30,000,000 to 10,000,000 kroner.

It is worthy of mention that in defeating this proposal of the Government it was not really a question of money that was at issue, but it was a convenient opportunity for expressing the dissatisfaction felt by the opposition parties with the entire organization of the neutrality guard, as also with the attitude of the Government toward the food problem, but perhaps most of all it was based on the growing dissatisfaction with the conduct of the negotiations with Great Britain and the Entente, and the tendencies which the opposition parties detected in the Government attitude.

Within the Socialist parliamentary group, however, there is a small fraction which consider it to be the duty of the Socialist Party to uphold their program of total disarmament, and which has resented the party discipline, to which they are objecting in no measured terms. During the party congress at Stockholm during February, Mr. Branting carried the day entirely. One of the first debates was on the expulsion of three members, who had associated themselves with the Activist propaganda, the expulsions being ratified by the congress. The attitude of the party leaders toward the defense votes was also ratified. The minority, which insists that they represent fully 40 per cent of the members of the party have accordingly now issued a manifesto for the formation of a new "Socialist peoples party." It is signed by 15 of the representatives in the Riksdag and also by 12 delegates to the Socialist congress from various parts of the country, and further, by six candidates for the Socialist congress who were not elected in their respective districts. The manifesto calls for an independent congress, to meet at Stockholm on May 12, 13 and 14.

HONOR FOR GENERAL SMUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—General Smuts has had the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by the senate of Dublin University.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Sport & General

Soldier plowmen on the land

METAL MELTING AS PRACTICED AT THE ROYAL MINT

W. J. Hocking Explains Process
at Annual Meeting of Institute
of Metals in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following is a summary of a paper by Mr. W. J. Hocking on "Metal Melting as Practiced at the Royal Mint," which was read at the annual meeting of the Institute of Metals held in London.

Standard gold, silver, bronze and cupro-nickel, the paper commences, are melted at the mint and cast into bars for coinage. The castings are of comparatively small dimensions, and are in the form of thin, rectangular strips about two feet long, varying in width and thickness.

In melting precious metals for coinage work, the correct proportions of the gold-copper and silver-copper alloys must be maintained within the restricted limits of variation prescribed by law. For this reason the volume of the charge is limited to one which can be conveniently stirred and manipulated with a view to the production of bars uniform in composition. For gold the weight of the charge is 2800 ounces, for silver about 6000 ounces, and for bronze and cupro-nickel about 400 pounds.

Goke furnaces were in use until 1910. The melting department was then enlarged and rebuilt, and, as the result of a series of experiments, furnaces, fired by low-pressure, gas and air, were introduced. Urgent demands for gold coinage arising during the rebuilding operations, an improved gas-melting plant was installed in a disused smithy with a floor-space of 860 square feet only. In the course of a year and nine months, 874 tons of standard gold, amounting in value to £111,000,000, were melted. As a test of the efficiency of the four experimental furnaces in use, a continuous run of melting was maintained for 27½ hours. The total amount of gold melted was 257,052 ounces, or 7.87 tons, which is upwards of £1,000,000 in value. There were 102 pourings, and the consumption of gas was 32,000 cubic feet. The furnaces were in a condition to resume work as usual on the following day.

The furnaces in the new buildings are designed to burn gaseous fuel, gas being supplied at 3 inches pressure and air at 2½ pound pressure. The burner adopted is of the Brayshaw type with a specialized form of attachment to the furnace. Two sizes of furnaces were constructed in separate rooms, one for melting gold with crucibles of a capacity of 2800 ounces, and one for other metals with crucibles taking 400 pounds.

The large furnaces are 16 in number, and are built of Stourbridge firebrick, each well being 19 in. in diameter, and 32 in. deep. The walls are lined with circular firebricks, 3 in. thick, jointed with a refractory material composed of carborundum, fire-sand, and silicate of soda. The furnaces are constructed in line towards the center of the room and arranged in two batteries, one of 10 and one of six. The brickwork is braced together by a framework of iron bars to resist expansion, but is not enclosed with iron casing. The tops, however, are covered with cast iron plates 1 in. thick, bedded upon a 1½ in. layer of asbestos cement. A circular firebrick closes the mouth of the furnace hole during melting. This cover, which weighs 1½ cwt., can be lifted and wheeled into any desired position on the furnace top by means of a portable remover designed in the mint.

An electric-driven overhead traveling crane of 5 cwt. capacity hoists the crucible of molten metal from the furnace, and transports it to one of two pouring frames. By means of worm gearing connected with the frame the crucible is tilted, and its contents poured into iron molds set up in wheeled carriages which travel

over a permanent track laid lengthwise of the room.

The rate of gas consumption by the 16 large furnaces is about 15,000 cubic feet per hour. A six-inch service pipe is used for delivery, and this provision is well in excess of the requirements, an ample reserve being considered essential in order to obtain uniformity in results.

Air for the burning mixture is supplied by three rotary blowers of the Reichheim type. Each blower is capable of delivering 36,000 cubic feet of free air per hour at 2½ pounds pressure. All the blowers are motor-driven, and the maximum horse-power required is 45.

The gas and air pass through a mixer devised by Bradshaw, the respective volumes admitted being governed by valves, the levers of which move over a graduated quadrant and require adjustment as the temperature rises in the furnace. The method of connecting the mixing chamber with the ignition inlet is regarded as being of the first importance in securing efficiency. A right-angled elbow pipe, having a screwed endpiece with a diminishing bore, forms the nozzle, and leads to the ignition hole of the furnace, which consists of a perforated firebrick of special shape. A recess at the back of the block receives the iron nozzle, which fits the recess closely and is surrounded by asbestos packing. The large block of firebrick serves to keep the nozzle relatively cool, and is built into the brickwork in a position to induce the flame to pass between the crucible and the wall of the furnace. The gas flame, on leaving the ignition hole, travels round the crucible in an upward double spiral. The crucible, which is of the Morgan Salamander brand, is placed centrally in the furnace upon a graphite stand. Only sufficient clear space is allowed round the crucible to admit of lowering the furnace tongs, preparatory to drawing the pot.

The products of combustion from each furnace are conducted through fue apertures to the main fue which runs underground and parallel to the line of furnaces to the chimney-shaft. This fue also passes through a condensing chamber provided with baffles to intercept any solid matter carried off from the furnaces by the draft.

Records of the costs incurred under the two fuel systems are available for comparison for extended periods. During five years, 1911-16, coinage metals to an amount of 9900 tons were melted with a total gas consumption of 121,000,000 cubic feet. The average consumption per ton melted was 12,200 cubic feet, and the cost of the gas was 20.58 shillings. The general results showed that with this fuel, as compared with coke, the rate of output was more than doubled the greatest increase occurring in the case of metals with high melting points. Substantial economies were also made in the actual costs of fuel, of graphite goods and of labor. The total economy effected under these three heads was at the mean rate of 25 per cent.

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Rt. Hon. Sir James Edward Hubert, Marquis of Salisbury, G. C. V. O., C. B., and Sir Thomas Henry, Marquis of Bath, have recently been appointed Knights of the Order of the Garter.

The Marquis of Salisbury has figured in public life for the last 30 years. For two years he held the office of Lord Privy Seal, vacating the position to become president of the Board of Trade. As colonel of the fourth battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment he served during the Boer War, when he was mentioned in dispatches. At the beginning of the present war he assumed military command as temporary brigadier-general in command of a territorial division. The Marquis of Bath was Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for India in 1905, 19 years previously he acted as private secretary to Lord Idlesleigh, first lord of the treasury. In 1887 he became assistant private secretary to Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is Lord Lieutenant of Somerset.

SOLDIERS PLOW LAND IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It has not proved an entirely easy matter to reconcile the demands of the War Office for the use of every available man to serve in the army, with the need for keeping a sufficient number of men, trained in agriculture, to work on the land. The voice of the farmer has been raised in protest as one after another, his skilled laborers and foremen have been taken from him. The offer of inexperienced assistants did little to console him, and, having regard to the special necessity at the present time, that every available piece of land shall be brought under cultivation, his protests have been heeded by the Government, and a certain number of expert plowmen and agriculturists have been returned to work on the land, at any rate until the plowing season is over. Even so in some parts of the country, it has not always proved to be the case that just men who were wanted on the farms were the ones who were sent to them. In some instances those who arrived proved themselves to be very far from skilled agriculturists, their former professions, in pre-war days, having led their steps anywhere but to follow the plow, and so it came about, once more, that the farmer's voice was heard protesting.

These difficulties are, however, being successfully adjusted, and the right men are being sent to the right places, and the novel spectacle is to be seen of plowmen in khaki, with a bearing, gained from their military training, very different from that generally associated with agricultural laborers, tilling the fields and sowing the spring wheat. And the farmer is at any rate more heartily satisfied.

NEW WAR RELIEF MEASURES IN VIENNA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—At the direct instance of the Emperor Karl, new war relief measures are to be taken on behalf of the poorer population of Austria, and a great conference has been held under the auspices of the Government to discuss the best ways and means of dealing with the situation. In the first place the Government has voted a sum of 300,000,000 kronen for the purchase of meat to be sold at moderate prices, while it is proposed to raise the maintenance grants accorded the families of men called to the colors, and to organize a department whose task it will be to care for the youth of the country, from the children to young people leaving school.

During the debate at the conference Herr Hofer, the Food Dictator, explained that it was not intended to give alms, but to provide generous social assistance for those affected by the war, and that steps would be taken at once to ascertain those in need of such help. The Premier, Count Clam-Martini, who also spoke, said that great deprivations and sacrifices would be required to enable the country to hold out. With the spring, however, would come importations of Rumanian grain, and then, peace, too, must come at last, although it must not be supposed that that would mean the end of the food problem. The task then would be to unite an intelligent production policy with an equally intelligent employment of supplies.

On the following day the question of maintenance grants was discussed, and the wish was expressed that there should be raised at least 20 per cent. in place of the 10 per cent proposed by the Government. The president of the conference, Dr. von Spitzmuller, Minister of Finance, said that the Government would go as far as possible, and would devote from 160,000,000 to 170,000,000 kronen to the purpose in view. This would insure an increase of at least 20 per cent. while henceforward children under 3

CAREFUL WATCH ON THE TAMPICO OIL PROPERTIES

Few Germans on the Fields—
Consuls in Mexico Report
Little Ground for Alarm Over
Any German Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Measures considered ample for the protection of the Tampico oil properties from possible danger from Germans are enforced by the large oil interests there, the officials of which are not Mexican but are mainly English, American and Dutch. This statement can be made on good authority, from which some explanation has been received of what these measures are.

Every German in and near the oil fields is known and watched by the companies, which are cooperating in the handling of the situation. These Germans are stated to number only about 30. No unknown persons of German descent have been permitted to land at Tampico, and all strangers are carefully watched when any doubt is inspired by the identification of themselves which they have to present. A German priest recently sought to go to Tampico and took passage on a small ship bound for that port. A regulation was adopted, and communicated to the captain, that no one should land, and, while the regulation was made general, its purpose was to prevent the landing of the priest with a strong German accent in his Spanish.

Other measures, besides such secret ones as there may be, are also in force. The fleet of tank steamers operating from Tampico to various points are understood to have given great care to search for suspicious craft, having gone far from the usual lanes, in various cases, on the lookout for submarines, raiders, German bases, and any other possible source of danger to the Tampico wells, which supply large quantities of oil to the British Navy.

Ground for apprehension of German menace within or by way of Mexico apparently does not exist, if the official reports of the United States consuls as to the number of Germans who have entered Mexico is a basis for judgment, since consuls at the various ports of entry have reported to the consul-general, and these reports are stated to have shown a quite inconsequential number of Germans entering Mexico. There is reason to believe that the United States Government is keeping a close watch within Mexico, statements having come from an apparently trustworthy source that secret service agents of the United States are stationed at a number of important places in Mexico and are going about enough to keep close watch upon persons and conditions.

Press reports of German activities, and large numbers of Germans, in Central American countries are not accepted here, because, it is said, the means of transportation to those countries are so limited that watch may easily be kept. It is taken for granted that such watch has been kept. The United Fruit steamers are the principal, and in many cases, the only established means of transportation to Central American points. This is an American line, and the company employs agents in various places in Central America and the Caribbean, so that it has excellent opportunities for accurate and prompt knowledge. Unquestionably this company would volunteer information of possible value to the United States and cooperate in any way desired.

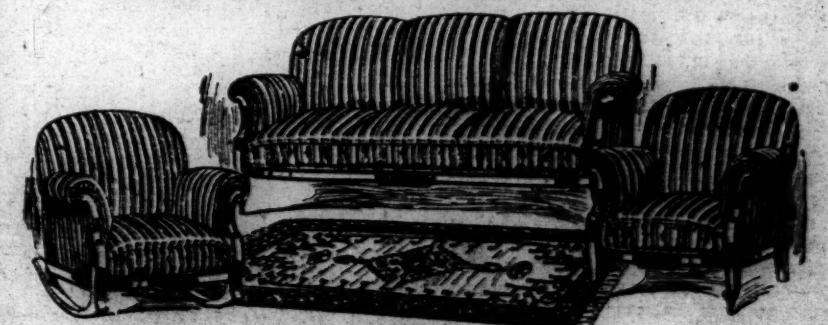
BOOKS FOR ROYAL LIBRARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MADRID, Spain.—A collection of valuable works, numbering 237, belonging to the eminent Spanish bibliophile Sr. José Lameyer, has just been acquired by King Alfonso for the Royal Library.

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CANADA'S RAILWAY PROBLEMS STUDIED BY AN AUTHORITY

Former Canadian Pacific Engineer Proposes Changes in
Dominion Arrangements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—W. F. Tye, at one time chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway and who is recognized as the foremost independent authority on railway economics in Canada, has contributed a valuable study of Canada's railway problems through the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. From time to time various remedies have been proposed as follows:

- (1) Transferring the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Transcontinental to the Canadian Pacific.
- (2) Government ownership of some, or all of these railways.
- (3) Aiding the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railways, until such time as they become profitable.
- (4) The remedy advocated is the consolidation of the Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific, Transcontinental and Canadian Northern into one system under a new company to be formed.

It is pointed out that the National Transcontinental, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways are unable to earn their operating expenses and fixed charges. A sum of not more than \$100,000,000 would be required to provide the new combination with new rolling stock to enable it to compete with the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. Tye advises that the Dominion should provide 40 per cent of the money required, own 40 per cent of the stock and appoint 40 per cent of the directorate, but should take no part in the actual management, but it should control its policy and share in its central prosperity.

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WAR FINANCE BILL IN SENATE ON FINAL STAGE

Only Minor Amendments Proposed and \$7,000,000,000 Fund May Be Authorized Before the End of the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the Senate began consideration of the \$7,000,000,000 War Finance Bill early this afternoon, it was with the general understanding that a vote would be reached in the Upper House of Congress before adjournment was taken for the day. Senator Simmons called the measure up at the conclusion of the morning hour and explained the general character of its provisions, as well as three amendments adopted by the Finance Committee of the Senate.

Prior to the opening of today's session Senator Weeks of Massachusetts explained to the Republican caucus his plan for an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 20-year serial bonds, instead of leaving their character discretionary with the Secretary. No formal support was given this plan though it is understood that it has considerable support from Republican senators and also from several Democrats.

Three amendments were made in committee, which means, if they are adopted, that the bill will have to be returned to the House again for concurrence in the changes before it can be sent to the President for signature. Confidence is expressed by Senate leaders, however, that the bill will become law before the week ends. One of the amendments, proposed by Secretary McAdoo, was adopted. It provides that the money from the sale of bonds may be deposited in non-member banks of the Federal reserve, also trust companies.

Another amendment expressly provides that the treasury certificates are exempt from taxation. A small change in the title was the only other amendment. The words "and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war," were inserted.

Tax Bill Comes Next

House Committee to Prepare Measure to Meet War Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some time during the week the House Ways and Means Committee will begin to draft a tax bill to meet immediate demands of the huge financial program which was passed in the House last Saturday. Exactly what day is a question even with members of the committee, but it was officially stated at the committee office that a beginning will be made very soon, and that the tax bill would be along the line proposed by Secretary McAdoo's recent communication.

A member of the committee said on Monday that it is planned to make the war tax bill a nonpartisan measure, and to allow both Republican and Democratic members to sit at the meetings, as they did when the \$7,000,000,000 war bill was drafted.

Defense Fund Approved House Concurs in Senate Amendment to \$100,000,000 Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—After agreeing to the Senate amendment to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which places in the hands of the President \$100,000,000 for war defense purposes, the House of Representatives, Monday afternoon, adjourned until Wednesday noon. At that time other war measures may come before the House, and committee members will be named.

D. A. R. Old Trails Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—While Daughters of American Revolution are beginning their national congress in Washington Monday, Representative Borland introduced in the House a bill to be known as the Daughters of American Revolution Old Trails Act, to provide a new national ocean-to-ocean highway over the pioneer trails of the nation.

Censorship Regulations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels and George Creel, who compose the new Government Publicity Bureau created by President Wilson, held their first meeting yesterday to map out a course of action. The bureau will formulate a set of regulations for the guidance of newspaper editors and it will be left to the papers themselves to comply, and there is no plan for watching the columns of the press.

NORMAL SCHOOL PRINCIPAL
James Chalmers, superintendent of schools in Fitchburg, Mass., appointed principal of the Framingham Normal School by the State Board of Education at its regular meeting yesterday. Mr. Chalmers will succeed Henry Whittemore, resigned. Mr. Chalmers has had a broad education and wide teaching experience. In addition to service in this country he was for two years fellow in the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. He is particularly interested in education that shall develop the home.

RADIO MESSAGES TO BE RESTRICTED

The Navy Department today notified all American merchant vessels that commercial messages will no longer be handled between ships at sea and shore radio stations. Merchant ships were cautioned to use the radio apparatus when at sea as little as possible and for the purpose only of reporting the presence of enemy war vessels or reports of ships in distress. On account of the more stringent regulations as to the use of the radio stations the shore stations will no longer accept docking reports for owners of vessels.

On entering the First Naval District the radio apparatus on all merchant vessels will be sealed and the antennae severed. Each captain or master of a vessel will also be required to give a statement agreeing not to use the radio apparatus while in port. The announcement of this new ruling was made by Lieut. Edward G. Blakeslee, U. S. N., district communication superintendent, and it is considered the most stringent regulation yet adopted by the Navy Department.

AMBASSADORS PRESENT THEIR CREDENTIALS

Senor Bonillas Received in Washington as Representative of Mexico and Senor Bascuna as Standing for Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—No departure from the attitude of neutrality proclaimed by Chile and Mexico is hinted in the addresses to President Wilson delivered by the new ambassadors of those two republics when their diplomatic representatives presented their credentials to the chief executive of the United States. It would, however, have been a radical departure from diplomatic custom for the envoys to make the presentation of their credentials the occasion for a statement of any important change in the policy of their governments.

Ambassador Ygnacio Bonillas was received at the White House at 2 o'clock this afternoon, so that now for the first time since the fall of Diaz, Mexico has a fully accredited envoy here. Ambassador Sanitago Aldunate Bascuna was received Monday afternoon. Chile has been represented by the counselors of her embassy here as charges d'affaires, Enrique Cuevas, now Subsecretary of War in Chile, and the present counselor, Gustavo Munizaga Varela. For the first time also since the disturbances in Mexico began Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico, all are represented in Washington by an accredited Ambassador.

U-BOAT FIRES ON U. S. S. SMITH, SAYS WIRELESS

(Continued from page one)
tional Guards shortly before midnight last night. Capt. W. L. Howard, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, sent a telephone message to Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, this morning. The Charlestown Navy Yard issued the following statement on the report:

"Commanding officer of the Sixth Massachusetts National Guard, detailed to watch the Boston & Maine Railroad bridge over the Piscataqua River, about three-quarters of a mile long, reports that the sentry on watch at 11:20 p. m. last night distinctly saw an aeroplane coming, to which he called the attention of the other sentries on the bridge and the four of them watched the aeroplane for five minutes circling to the northward of the bridge. It made no attempt to come over the bridge, but the four men are positive that they saw the aeroplane in the manner mentioned.

ENJOINMENT OF DIRECTORS SOUGHT

Bowdoin B. Crownshield of Marblehead, naval architect, in a bill in equity in the Supreme Court today, seeks to prevent the directors of the First National Bank of Boston from meeting tomorrow for the purpose of concurring with a majority of the directors of the Coastwise Transportation Company in voting to terminate a trust agreement which was to run until August, 1926.

The matter was presented to Judge Crosby for a preliminary injunction, but because of the opposition on the part of the bank, the matter was taken under advisement. A speedy determination of the case must be had, however, as the meeting of the directors of the bank is scheduled for tomorrow.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE DEFEATED
HARRISBURG, Pa.—By a vote of 101 to 94, the House of Representatives today defeated a proposed constitutional amendment establishing equal suffrage. To pass the bill, 104 votes were required.

CONGRESSIONAL ADVISORY BODY IS FAVORED

Republican Caucus Agrees to Support Weeks Resolution for Committee of Twelve to Cooperate in Conducting War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The caucus of Republican senators today formally agreed to support the resolution of Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, providing for a joint congressional committee of 12 members to cooperate with the Administration in the conduct of the war with Germany. The caucus also directed Senator Gallinger, minority leader, to urge upon majority leaders that no legislation of a general character be considered at the special session of the war Congress.

Senator Weeks appeared before the Senate Rules Committee today and urged a favorable report upon his resolution for a committee on the conduct of the war. A subcommittee was authorized to make several changes in the resolution, one of which would give the committee power to pass upon all war expenditures made under the lump sum provided for in the war finance bill now before the Senate. Two members of the committee opposed the resolution.

In explaining his resolution Senator Weeks declared: "In ordinary times, Congress is most scrupulous in making specific appropriations but now we are asked to appropriate billions of dollars (more than twice as much as the cost of the Civil War) and turn it over to the Administration, to be expended by the secretaries of two departments under the direction of the President.

"I think it is impossible for the President and the secretaries of war and navy to give proper attention to the details of these expenditures in addition to their present great duties. I think the creation of a special committee on the conduct of the war to supervise all expenditures would place a restraining and healthful influence around the great financial operations which the war has necessitated, and would be a protection to those conducting the affairs of the Government, as well as to the treasury."

U. S. OFFICIALS AWAIT BALFOUR PARTY IN BOSTON

(Continued from page one)
British and French commissions. It is declared, furthermore, that this information will not be available until the Government and the embassies hear from the commissioners after debarkation. It is quite natural to suppose that the first notification of the arrival at an American port will be given to the embassies.

So far as the United States is concerned, the purpose is to guard the presence of the commissioners with the utmost secrecy until the commissioners have arrived in Washington. Precautions far exceeding any that have been taken in this respect have been arranged, and are now in operation, to protect the visitors from the moment they land.

It is pointed out that the exact time and place of arrival are not matters of vital interest, even if it were possible to make these facts public. The important point, it is made evident, is that Messrs. Balfour and Viviani and their parties will be in Washington before the week closes, and that the United States is about to join in a war conference with the visitors representing Great Britain and France that will result in an understanding as to take in the war.

The first function following the arrival will be the reception extended to the visitors by the President, who will formally welcome them to the United States. It is expected that the commissions will begin their meetings immediately thereafter. Entertainment has been provided in keeping with the high rank of the officials, but this feature will be secondary to the momentous and serious character of their mission.

The sessions of the international commission are regarded as the most important the world may expect before the meeting of the peace conference, for cooperative measures will be agreed upon by which the entire resources of the United States, if necessary, will be cast into the world contest in order to reestablish peace on a lasting basis. In these conferences the United States will pledge its cooperation in the war for the crushing of the German Government as it is now organized, as the preliminary step that must be taken before the world of democracies can begin reconstruction.

Vice Admiral Chochevrat, dean of the French Vice Admiralty, and because there are no admirals in the French Navy, of the highest rank in the service, will represent the French Navy. This will make the commission consist of M. Viviani, Minister of Justice and former Premier; Grand Marshal Joffre, representing the Army; Vice Admiral Chochevrat and Marquis Pierre de Chambray, representing the French Chambers. Henry White, former American Ambassador to France and Italy, has tendered the use of his home on Meridian Hill and adjacent to the French Embassy for the accommodation of the French commission, and the offer has been accepted. The British commission will have at its disposal the new home of Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary

of State, quite nearby the stopping place of the French commission. Capt. Andre Tardieu, who is coming to Washington as French High Commissioner, is to deal entirely with technical matters, and his functions do not extend to the diplomatic field, though he will be in close connection with the French Embassy. There are now in the United States several French commissions and boards of a technical character concerned with the purchase of war materials, whose functions frequently overlap and whose work is sometimes duplicated. Captain Tardieu will have full powers to deal directly with these questions without reference, as at present, to the French authorities at home, and he will be able to relieve Ambassador Jusserand of the handling of many vexatious questions, and save much time.

Honor for General Wood

Ranking Officer of Army to Welcome Foreign Dignitaries

The fact that Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood was to be the chief military official in the party of United States military and State officials was not known until he was found to be at the Copley-Plaza Hotel yesterday afternoon. As the ranking officer on the active list of the United States Army, the selection of General Wood is in line with the Administration's plan for according every possible honor to the high rank and notable characters of Great Britain's commissioners. The State Department is represented on the committee by Breckenridge Long, third assistant; the Navy by Rear Admiral Fletcher of the General Board and Commodore E. F. Sellers, and the Army by General Wood and Col. R. E. L. Michie.

It was stated at the White House during the day that the President had arranged to receive the British visitors Wednesday and the French commissioners at the same time if they had reached Washington. The State Department announced, however, that it was not certain when Mr. Balfour and his party would come, and that nothing definite was known concerning the arrival of the French commission.

As emphasizing this government's desire to omit no precaution to insure the safety of the visitors, the State Department has asked that nothing be printed in regard to the movements of the parties until officials are ready to make them known. The British Government itself has let it be known that it would appreciate such consideration, having in mind, the fate which overtook Lord Kitchener when the ship upon which he was traveling on a special mission to Russia was destroyed off the coast of Scotland.

New York to Entertain

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On receipt of a telegram from Secretary of State Lansing advising him that the French and British commissions would visit New York City while in this country, Mayor Mitchell appointed a reception committee composed of Joseph H. Choate, chairman, Charles E. Hughes, Chauncey M. Depew, Robert Bacon, August Belmont, Alton B. Parker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George W. Wickersham, and a number of other prominent citizens to welcome and entertain the distinguished visitors.

Reports of Arrival Denied

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Published reports that the British commission had landed at an American port or in Canada caused Secretary Lansing to issue this statement: "Statements appearing in the press concerning the movements of Mr. Balfour and his party are erroneous. It is not known precisely when Mr. Balfour will arrive. As soon as circumstances permit, an official announcement will be made.

"Nothing definite is known concerning the arrival of the French commission."

Cuba to Be Represented

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cuba will send a commission to Washington to confer with English, French and American commissioners.

SHIPS FORBIDDEN TO MOVE IN NIGHT

Orders forbidding the movement of ships or vessels of any description in Boston Harbor between sunset and sunrise, except on special permits, were issued by Commander R. D. Hasbrouck, captain of the Charlestown Navy Yard and the captain of the port of Boston, today. The order was as follows:

"It is hereby ordered that between sundown and sunrise no boats or vessels of any description, except police boats, fire boats, customs boats, ferries, United States tug and boats belonging to the inner patrol, will be permitted to leave their anchorage or piers or move about the harbor in any way."

The orders will not apply to the regular sailings of coastwise or merchant ships, it is stated. On application at the Charlestown Navy Yard owners of vessels may secure a license to operate their ships between sundown and sunrise if sufficient cause is shown. Hereafter every skipper, master or captain in charge of a vessel sailing from Boston Harbor will receive sealed orders from the captain of the port. These orders are not to be opened until the vessel is ready to sail, as they will indicate the course the vessel will take, the rate of speed, and give the specific details as to directions and time of sailing. The orders given to any two vessels will not be identical.

HELP OF BANKERS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today called upon the big banking interests of the country, including J. P. Morgan & Co., for ideas as to floating the \$7,000,000,000 bond issue.

TREASON LAWS ARE OUTLINED BY PRESIDENT

Formal Proclamation Gives Warning to Aliens—Declares Violations of Law Will Be Prosecuted Vigorously

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The duty of every person in the United States in assisting to protect the United States from plotters and his liability to punishment for treason for failure to do so, is outlined in a proclamation issued by President Wilson.

Citizens and aliens alike are warned as to what are treasonable acts, and both commission of them, and the shielding of those committing them, will be vigorously prosecuted by the Government.

It is pointed out that the perpetration of acts coming within the definition of treason as cited, will be regarded as treason whether committed within the United States or elsewhere. It is specifically pointed out that "resident aliens," as well as citizens, owe allegiance to the United States and are equally subject to its law. The proclamation follows:

"Whereas, all persons in the United States, citizens as well as aliens, should be informed of the penalties which they will incur for any failure to bear true allegiance to the United States;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, hereby issue this proclamation to call especial attention to the following provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the United States:

"Section 3 of Article III of the Constitution provides, in part: 'Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.'

"The criminal code of the United States provides:

"Section 1—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere is guilty of treason.

"Section 2—Whoever is convicted of treason shall suffer death; or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than \$10,000, to be levied on and collected out of any or all of his property, real and personal, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding; and every person so convicted of treason shall, moreover, be incapable of holding office under the United States.

"Section 3—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason, against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the Governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years and fined not more than \$1000.

"Section 6—If two or more persons in any State or Territory or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than \$5000 or imprisoned not more than six years, or both."

"The courts of the United States have stated the following acts to be treasonable:

"The use or attempted use of any force or violence against the Government of the United States, or its military or naval forces.

"The acquisition, use or disposal of any property with knowledge that it is to be, or with intent that it shall be, of assistance to the enemy in their hostility against the United States.

"The performance of any act or the publication of statements or information which will give or supply, in any way, aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

"The direction, aiding, counseling or countenancing of any of the foregoing acts.

"Such acts are held to be treasonable whether committed within the United States or elsewhere; whether committed by a citizen of the United States or by an alien domiciled, or residing in the United States, inasmuch as resident aliens, as well as citizens, owe allegiance to the United States and its laws.

"Any such citizen or alien who has knowledge of the commission of such acts and conceals and does not make known the facts to the officials named in Section 3 of the Penal Code, is guilty of misprision of treason.

"And I hereby proclaim and warn all citizens of the United States and all aliens, owing allegiance to the Government of the United States, to abstain from committing any and all acts which would constitute a violation of any of the laws herein set forth; and I further proclaim and warn all persons who may commit such acts that they will be vigorously prosecuted therefor."

POST OFFICES TO BE OPEN

Under an order, issued by the Post Office Department, March 21, the post offices in Massachusetts will not in the future observe Patriot's Day (April 19), Bunker Hill Day (June 17) or Columbus Day (Oct. 12) as holidays, as formerly, but will render full service as on any business day.

PLANS TO RAISE \$250,000, TOPIC OF Y. M. C. A. MEETING

Many Cities in Massachusetts and Rhode Island Represented at Boston Conference

Plans for raising at least \$250,000 in Massachusetts and Rhode Island toward a fund of \$3,000,000 for Y. M. C. A. war work in connection with United States soldiers and sailors were discussed at a meeting of 200 Y. M. C. A. secretaries and laymen representing many cities in the two states at a meeting at the Boston Y. M. C. A. this morning. The meeting was addressed by Dr. John R. Mott, Y. M. C. A. international organizer for war work; Sherwood Eddy, foreign secretary of the Y. M. C. A. international committee; and Lewis A. Crossett of Boston, chairman for Massachusetts for Y. M. C. A. war work.

Dr. Mott said that the task ahead of the Y. M. C. A. is a large one that will require thorough work and united effort.

The Y. M. C. A. endeavors by supplying conveniences for letter writing, reading, recreation and amusement of all kinds to turn the attention of the men away from liquor, gambling and similar things.

The three steps necessary to be taken at once are the organization of a war council, which has already been summoned to meet within a week, the raising of 1000 men, as Mr. Mott said, "the choicest the country can produce," for secretarial and administrative work; and the raising of \$3,000,000.

Estimates of the men and money needed are based on figures gathered at the Mexican border last summer and by Canadian Y. M. C. A. men during the present war. One secretary is needed for approximately every 1000 men under arms, and it costs \$3 per man for eight months. The money is used in part for buildings and huts at the front and at concentration camps.

"Herbism, sacrifice and conservation are needed in this country to meet the demands of war is about to make on us," Mr. Eddy said, "and the war is going to show up the weak spots and the yellow streaks in our national life."

Mr. Eddy gave many details of work at the various war fronts now being done by Y. M. C. A. men, quoting figures in confidence which he said showed the pressing need for a good start and a quick one in this country. Work that has already been done in Massachusetts and Rhode Island was outlined by Mr. Crossett who presided at the meeting. Mr. Crossett later announced that he would make a first subscription of at least \$10,000 to cover the cost of a brigade building for one year.

Raising Food Crops

Soldiers Will Have No Time to Help Farm, Says Gen. Sweetser

Having the first 100,000 or the first 1,000,000 United States soldiers devote part of their so-called spare time to raising food crops does not strike Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, acting Adjutant-General of the Massachusetts National Guard, as a good plan. "Why?" said he to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "those men are going to be given intensive military training from morning to night, and then they are going to do guard duty nights."

"The people who stay at home ought to be willing to raise food for themselves without making the soldiers do it. Learning to be an efficient soldier is enough of a job for any man without having to double up and do garden duty, too." All of which seems to indicate that Massachusetts civilians will have to take care of their war gardens without any help from uniformed soldiers.

The latest food production idea of the Committee on Public Safety is to enlist the services of every boy in Massachusetts between 12 and 18 years of age. These boys will be urged to work in back yard or front lawn gardens at home and be ready to do work on real farms as occasion offers. A Boy Scouts subcommittee of the Committee on Public Safety was

organized Monday with authority to effect an enrollment of all boys in the Commonwealth who would be available for farm duty.

Boy Scouts will be used as the nucleus of the organization, and boys who are willing to help solve the food problem are asked to get in touch with the nearest Boy Scout troop. The committee expects to reach nearly 200,000 boys. Local committees on public safety will take up the matter of how the boys can best help with the local Boy Scout troops. Men as Scout leaders will be needed to train the boys in farm work and oversee much of the work they do.

Seeds at low prices are being furnished to farmers through the Committee on Public Safety. Seed potatoes at \$3.25 a bushel are offered by the committee in 10-bushel lots, and peas and kidney beans are obtainable in Boston this week at from \$10 to \$11 a bushel.

Lynn Common is being plowed today preparatory to becoming a municipal potato patch, small plots being allotted to persons agreeing to cultivate the land under city supervision. Public opinion will be sufficient to protect home gardens from pilfering, according to Ernest B. Dane, one of Brookline's selectmen.

Substitution of the European plan for the American plan in those hotels doing business under a blanket rate is urged as a food conservation measure by David E. Mooser of Boston in a letter sent to President Wilson. The American plan, according to Mr. Mooser, is wasteful in planning, cooking and serving.

Dreamworld, the country estate of Thomas W. Lawson, is offered by its owner for a food preserving plant at once, the entire production to be used as the Governor may decide.

Springfield is planning a 1000-acre garden. Worcester County manufacturers met Monday night to arouse enthusiasm and talk over plans for food conservation. The Worcester Country Club has decided to use part of its land as a garden for corn and potatoes, and has already plowed between six and eight acres.

Gen. Wood to Review

Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps to Drill on Soldiers Field

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood will today inspect the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps on Soldiers Field, and it is hoped by the committee in charge that he will remain in Boston long enough to speak at the "war rally" Thursday evening at the Arena. Former President William H. Taft is expected in the city on Patriots' Day, too.

Army and Navy uniforms will be just as welcome in polite society before the end of the war as any other dress, according to a prediction made by Mayor Curley before the Filene's Men's Club last night. At the same rally Capt. J. H. Pearson said that if the present recruiting speed keeps up the men now enlisted will be too old to fight before the one millionth man shoulders a gun.

Universal military training was advocated at the Boston Methodist Social Union by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard last night. Dr. Eliot gave as his opinion that an army of universal service is the only kind which is moral for a republic to maintain. "An unpaid army in which the citizen is required to serve as a civic duty is an element of democracy," he said, "and a hired army is a relic of autocracy."

MOTORCYCLE FOR COMPANY
MALDEN, Mass.—Col. E. E. Locke, former member of the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., yesterday announced that he had ordered a motorcycle with sidecar for presentation to Company L, Fifth Regiment. It is expected that the car will be ready for the use of the company officers within two days.

SUPPLY OF FARM LABOR

An order for a report by April 23 from the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture regarding the supply of farm labor in the State was offered in the House today by Representative Sawyer of Ware. It was referred to the Committee on Rules for a report as to whether it should be admitted for consideration.

Redfern Corsets New Models

Broche White
Coutil Flesh
Batiste Pink

A style for every figure—slight, average and full—all specially designed to give the effect of the slender, straight lines demanded by so many of the fashionable new suits and gowns.

Redfern Corsets are as well finished as they are stylish. In every detail of boning and trimming the workmanship is superb. Materials of the finer qualities.

Chandler & Co.'s corsetiers take pride in their ability to choose the proper model for each figure. Each corset is fitted as carefully as if custom-made.

Prices range from 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 to 6.00 pair

Chandler & Co. Second Floor
Tremont Street—Near West



MEAT PACKERS URGE FIXING OF FOOD PRICES

In Conference With Secretary of Agriculture Heads of Big Concerns Offer Entire Resources to Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chicago's great packing houses were yesterday offered to the Government for use during the war, along with the experts and the rest of the workers, at a conference of the leading packers of the country with Secretary of Agriculture Houston. It was further agreed that the proposal to confer price-fixing powers upon the Council of National Defense was a fair one and that the packers would do their part in carrying out the Government's plans for increasing the production of meat cattle, for elimination of waste of meat-stuffs and otherwise to see conservation of this important food factor.

Control of approximately a billion dollars' worth of packing houses and equipment was represented at the conference with the Secretary of Agriculture. Those present were J. Ogden Armour of the Armour Company, Louis F. Swift of Swift & Co., Edward A. Cudahy of the Cudahy Company, Thomas E. Wilson of the Wilson Company, Edward Morris of the Nelson Morris Company, all of Chicago.

Invited to a conference with the head of the Agricultural Department, these men not only offered their entire resources to the Government during the war with Germany, but urged the passage by Congress of legislation to give the Council of National Defense the power to supervise the distribution of foodstuffs of all kinds and to fix maximum and minimum prices.

MANY REPORTS FILED IN SENATE

The Committee on Ways and Means reports "ought to pass" in the Massachusetts Senate today on the following measures:

- Bill to authorize the Fish and Game Commission to purchase and distribute egg-bearing lobsters.
- Bill providing \$10 additional pay by the State of Massachusetts soldiers and sailors in the Federal service.
- Bill accepting the provisions of an act of Congress relative to the promotion of vocational education and providing for the cooperation with the Federal Government.
- Resolve authorizing the State Board of Agriculture and the State Department of Health to make drainage surveys.
- Resolve in favor of the New Bedford Textile School.
- Resolve providing for the maintenance of the Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River.
- Resolve providing for the maintenance of the Lowell Textile School.
- Resolve providing for an investigation by the Metropolitan Park Commission as to the condition and the repair of wharves and walls on Broad and Lechmere canals in the Charles River Basin.
- Bill to regulate the preparation and printing of lists of State officials and employees with their salaries and compensation.
- Bill changing the name of the Independent Agricultural School of the County of Bristol.
- Bill providing that motor vehicles belonging to the Commonwealth be marked "Commonwealth of Massachusetts."
- Bill authorizing the county of Bristol to pension Alexander B. Crapo.

SHIPS TOLD TO LEAVE PORT JUST AT DARK

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Capt. W. W. Rose, commandant at Fort Rodman, today announced the following order affecting shipping at this port: "Beginning April 16 all all seagoing traffic must leave port just at dark only. Vessels may enter harbor at any time between sunrise and sunset. All vessels should steer zigzag course until well clear of the coast and run with no light at night. Vessels should get inside harbor entrance patrol during darkness."

GREW AND PARTY REACH SWITZERLAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pleasant A. Stovall, American minister to Switzerland, has notified the State Department that Joseph C. Grew, American charge d'affaires at Berlin, members of his staff, American consular officers in Austria-Hungary and members of the American colony in Vienna, had arrived in Switzerland.

CANADA PLACES WHEAT PRODUCTS UPON FREE LIST

Markets for Northern Grain Opened to United States—Shortage of Ships Is Cause

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Government has placed wheat, wheat flour and semolina on the free list, thus opening United States markets to Canada and Canadian markets to the United States in these products. Under the reciprocal clauses of the American tariff the United States will admit free wheat products of any country which admits American wheat without duty. Semolina is a coarsely ground and carefully purified milling product of wheat, especially hard wheat, used for macaroni and cooking.

The action of the Canadian Government Monday automatically opens the markets of each country to each other.

The order is due to difficulty of export abroad, owing to shortage of ocean tonnage and the fact that the British market has been practically closed for Canada wheat of lower grade. The duties removed are 10 cents a bushel on wheat and 45 cents a barrel on flour.

Canada's Action Welcome

Grain Men Say Free Wheat Will Relieve the Seed Shortage

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Grain men welcome Canada's action in placing wheat on the free list today. "This will help to relieve the seed shortage which threatens maximum production, agricultural experts declared. A large amount of wheat in Canada is suitable for seeding purposes, C. P. Bull of the University Farm, said today. This will be available immediately.

The action will not have any effect on this year's crop, grain men said. Canada's labor shortage will reduce the yield there and the movement of wheat will be from here into Canada, rather than in the reverse direction.

D. A. R. CONGRESS IS TURNED INTO RALLY FOR WAR

French Ambassador Arouses Demonstration by Plea for United States Army to France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the opening session of the twenty-sixth continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday, after patriotic addresses by noted speakers, including Ambassador Jusserand of France and Lieut. General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., the members voted to dispense with their most important social event of the year, the annual banquet. The action was taken in response to the appeal for retrenchment because of war, and the money thus saved will be devoted to other useful purposes.

In sessions beginning at 10 o'clock this morning, the 2500 delegates heard reports of national officers, of finance and auditing committees and of other committees. This evening nominations of national officers will take place.

Unqualified indorsement of the Nation's entrance in the fight against Germany and universal military service was recorded in resolutions adopted unanimously yesterday by the 2500 delegates.

ARSENAL WORKERS WANTED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The United States Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., needs the following help at once: 50 machinists, \$3 to \$4.45 a day; 24 toolmakers, \$3.75 to \$4.50; three die sinkers, \$4 to \$4.75; 10 millers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; 27 profilers, \$2.25 to \$2.75; four drop forgers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; six punch press operators, \$2.25 to \$2.50; nine grinders and adjusters, \$2.75 to \$3.75; one barrel straightener, \$3.75; four riflers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; 25 inspectors, \$2.50 to \$3.75. The wages are based on the eight hour day with time and a half for overtime.

BOSTON CITY COUNCIL

For construction work at The Great- ing at the Franklin Park Zoological reservation, tree planting in Boston Common and other park developments and improvements, the Boston City Council yesterday afternoon voted an order appropriating \$53,000 from the Park fund. Mayor Curley's order for an appropriation of \$25,000 for use by the Boston Committee on Public Safety was tabled in executive committee.

CONSUL FROST PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consul Wesley Frost at Queensdown, whose name has figured in more than 100 reports of submarine outrages, was advanced a grade in the Consul service as a reward for his work.

SPY SUSPECTS IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba.—Dispatches from Matanzas report the arrest there of two Germans, Alfred Schunfeld and Carl Frank, on suspicion of being German spies.

MANY NEGROES ENLISTING

TOLEDO, O.—Hundreds of Negroes are among applicants for enlistment in the United States Army, according to officers in charge of recruiting stations here.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT MEN

The Association of Railroad and Steamboat Agents of Boston held its annual ladies' night dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night.

MAJ.-GEN. WOOD IS SPEAKER AT A FLAG RAISING

Army Official With Rear Admiral Fletcher Visits the State House, Where They Hold Conference With Gov. McCall

MAJ.-GEN. Leonard Wood spoke this noon at a flag raising at the rooms of the American Cotton Waste Exchange at 200 Summer Street, this afternoon he is scheduled to review Harvard students drilling for the Reserve Officers Training Corps, and it is hoped he will be in Boston Thursday night to make the principal speech at a Patriots Day war rally in the Arena.

Major-General Wood and Rear Admiral Frank Fletcher called on Governor McCall at the State House this morning and paid their respects. Neither the Governor nor Maj.-General Wood made any comment at the conclusion of their meeting, which lasted about 15 minutes. Rear Admiral Fletcher and Maj.-General Wood went to the Summer Street flag raising directed from their call on the Governor.

This flag raising was held in the rooms of the American Cotton Waste Exchange and was open only to members of the exchange, 250 of whom were present. The speakers, besides Major-General Wood and Rear Admiral Fletcher, included Mayor Curley, Bishop Lawrence, Col. Jacob Peabody and Col. C. Clavin Davis. The flag is suspended between the rooms of the exchange and the South Station.

Troops Redistributed

Troops of the Sixth and Ninth Regiments, M. N. G., are being redistributed today, most of the companies in both regiments being affected. Members of the Sixth Regiment are being assigned to strengthen the guard at points already under the protection of the Ninth Regiment and are also being sent to some places that have hitherto been without armed protection.

Recruiting was dull today at United States stations in Boston, although yesterday was the best day yet for either the Army or Navy station. The Navy enlisted 61 men at the Tremont Street station yesterday, while the Army added 29 recruits. The Marine Corps enlisted nine men yesterday and granted late in the day three "non-slackers" cards which certify that the man whose name they bear has offered his services to the Marine Corps but has been rejected on physical grounds.

War Commissioners Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution looking toward an agreement between the United States and the Allies that no separate peace be made with the Central Powers and another proposing the appointment of war commissioners from the United States to each of the Allies were introduced in the Senate this afternoon by Senators Sherman of Illinois and Poindexter of Washington, respectively. Senator Poindexter would have a commission appointed to Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy with salaries of \$20,000 annually, to confer with those Governments regarding cooperative action in the war.

UNITED STATES ARMY MAY DECIDE CONFLICT

OTTAWA, Ont.—During the course of the reading last night of the honor roll of 125 names of members of the Dominion Methodist Church who are on active service, Sir George Foster, acting Premier, referred to the entrance of the United States into the war.

"The war may be over in a year," Sir George said, "and it may last longer. If it does, then the army of the United States will be the deciding factor. It will be the infusion of 2,000,000 of fresh American manhood into the fray at that juncture, which will bring the final victory. All the other nations will be exhausted then."

EVERETT ELEVATED STATION

Residents of Everett appeared this morning before the Public Service Commission to protest against the erection of the proposed station of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company south of the boulevard in Everett. They did not object so much to the station in the southern part of the city, but wanted to be sure that a station is erected north of the boulevard nearer the square.

ANNAPOLIS DROPS ATHLETICS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—All spring athletics were canceled today at the United States Naval Academy on orders from the Navy Department.

GOV KEYES SIGNS DRY BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—Governor Keyes signed the State Prohibition Bill this afternoon, which does away with local option and goes into effect May 1, 1918.

PARAGUAY IS NEUTRAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Paraguay's response to the notification of a state of war between the United States and Germany, received at the State Department, announces a policy of neutrality, but approves the action of the United States.

RATE INCREASE HEARING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has set Friday, April 20, as the date of the first hearing in the proposed increase of 15 per cent in freight rates.

WOMEN HAVE NO VOTE ON CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

Supreme Court of Massachusetts Hands Down Decision on Questions of Legislature

Women voters have no right under the present Massachusetts Constitution to vote on any amendments to the constitution which may be submitted to the people by the Constitutional Convention, according to an opinion of the State Supreme Court read in the Senate this afternoon. The opinion is in response to seven questions submitted by the Legislature, four of which the Supreme Court answers in the negative and three which it begs to be excused from answering.

In addition to the negative answer on the question of women voting, the Supreme Court gives the following opinion:

"That the Legislature does not have constitutional power to amend in any particular the act of 1916 creating the Constitutional Convention which was accepted by the people at the last State election."

"That the Legislature does not have constitutional power to define the word, 'people,' as used in the act of 1916."

"That any definition of this nature would not, if made by the Legislature be binding upon the Constitutional Convention."

The three questions which the Supreme Court begged to be excused from answering in substance:

"Whether any amendment which may be submitted by the Constitutional Convention and be accepted by the people will have effect as part of the constitution;

"Whether such amendments if submitted to a constituency of less than those voters now qualified to vote under the present constitution will have effect as part of the constitution;

"Whether the Legislature has the constitutional power to declare in the act of 1916 that the amendments submitted by the Constitutional Convention and accepted by the people should have effect as part of the constitution."

It is understood that the Supreme Court was not obliged to make reply to the three questions inasmuch as they are not concerned with any legislation at present pending.

These questions came to be asked of the Supreme Court largely because of the sentiment aroused over bills to allow women who are entitled to vote for school committees to vote any amendments to the Constitution which might be submitted to the people by the Constitutional Convention. The bills provided that women entitled to vote should be considered "people."

CONNECTICUT G. A. R. MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Civil War veterans of Connecticut assembled here today for the fifteenth annual encampment. This afternoon yearly reports are to be read by officers. It is expected that Dr. Benjamin H. Cheney, present junior vice-commander, will be elected department commander tomorrow. About 300 are present.

PLACENTIA ISLAND OFFERED

ELLSWORTH, Me.—Representative Harmon of Stonington has received a letter from Charles H. Welch of Boston, offering the use of Placentia Island to the United States Government, without charge, until the end of the present conflict. It lies two miles south of Mt. Desert and contains 500 acres. It is two-thirds wooded and used as a sheep pasture.

WILSON PORTRAIT FOR HAVANA

HAVANA, Cuba.—The City Council has approved a resolution to place a portrait of President Wilson in the City Hall, decorated with entwined American and Cuban flags, and \$500 was appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the resolution.

B. & M. REORGANIZATION

No opposition appeared before the Committee on Railroads today to the bill to authorize the Public Service Commission to extend the time within which the Boston & Maine Railroad may reorganize in accordance with the provisions of the Boston & Maine Reorganization Act of 1916.

ROXBURY BOYS' CLUB

Citizens of Roxbury interested in the work of the Roxbury Boys' Club start a 10-days' campaign today to raise \$75,000. At a meeting in Intercolonial Hall last night Bertram G. Waters, in charge of the campaign, told of the work in similar campaigns and conferred with the leaders on details.

ENGLISH HIGH '94 CLASS

English High School class of '94 will hold its annual assembly at the Parker House tomorrow night. The reunion will have patriotic features, with talks by Judge Murray, Richard C. Ware and Paul Danner, field secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

DEFENSE SAVINGS SHARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill has been introduced permitting savings and loan associations to issue special shares to be known as "national defense savings shares," with the dues payable in such sums and at such times as the holders elect.

JACOBSON CASE CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The case of Gustav H. Jacobson, charged with plotting to foment revolution in India, was continued 10 days at the request of the Government, Monday.

VOLUNTEERING IN ARMY RAISING MUCH FAVORED

Strong Sentiment Revealed in Senate and House Military Committees Now Working on Selective Draft Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Strong sentiment in favor of raising the proposed army by volunteer enlistments in so far as possible has developed in the military committees of both Senate and House, particularly among the Democrats, who are said to be split on the question of passing the Administration's selective draft bill. Both committees continue work on the bill today, while Republican Senators are holding a caucus to consider their stand on war finance, selective draft, taxation legislation and other war measures.

The question of preparing a substitute bill rules high in some quarters, but the Republicans appear to be generally in favor of the Administration plan as it came to Congress. Another proposal is the addition of a clause to the bill directing a call for volunteers before resort to conscription.

Taking a recess while the Senate was beginning its debate on the war bond bill and while House committees were busy preparing the military conscription and espionage bills, the House of Representatives was not in session Tuesday. Nor was the House Committee on Ways and Means yet beginning its labor upon a tax measure which will be, according to its members, the largest ever prepared in the United States.

At the Ways and Means office it was said that no meeting of that committee is expected until Thursday at earliest, although Democratic members will probably have a routine session sometime during Wednesday.

The draft bill was nearing completion in the Military Affairs Committee, and will be reported out late this week. The Judiciary Committee was again meeting to discuss and debate the Webb measure to suppress treason and information leaks valuable to an enemy.

After more than a full week of debate in secret session, the House Committee on Military Affairs has closed hearings on the Army draft measure which has been before it, and Monday afternoon began to put into final shape the bill which it will report to the House later in the week according to plans. Representative Dent, chairman of the committee, declared late Monday

day that the tentative draft of the bill is rapidly being brought to shape and will be ready the latter part of the week for action in the House. What has finally been agreed upon as a means for immediately raising an Army was not, however, disclosed.

The printed report of the committee hearings is not yet available, as the copy referred to the War Department did not come until late Saturday, and additional data have been received since then. Until either the report has been made public or the new bill has been presented to the House, the position of the Committee on Conscription will not be known to the general public. It has been intimated, however, that the finished bill will not have departed far from the wishes of the executive departments.

President Calls Republicans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an effort to bring about nonpartisan support of the Administration Conscription Bill, President Wilson today asked Representative Mann, Republican floor leader of the House, and Representative Lenroot to confer with him at the White House.

CONDITIONS MUCH IMPROVED IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a telegram from El Paso Consul Edwards reports that telegraphic communication is now open between Juarez and Mexico City and merchandise is accepted by the railways to points south as far as San Luis Potosi.

Car lots of food are daily being sent to various towns along the National lines. Carranza officials say that the state of Chihuahua will be free of bandits by May 1.

There is a noticeable improvement in the treatment of all foreigners. This improvement extends into territory controlled by Villa and Salazar bandits. The border front of Mr. Edwards' district is quite free of filibustering and there is evidence of growing harmony between the people of the two countries.

Mexican Oil Action Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican Ambassador, Ygnacio Bonilla, has received official notice from the Mexican Foreign Office that the First Chief of the Constitutional Government, in charge of the executive power of the nation, announced at the opening session of the Mexican Congress that Mexico will maintain her neutrality in the present world conflict. The Foreign Office denies the report published by the press of the United States that the Mexican Government was going to place an embargo on oil and other articles of prime necessity.

EMBARGO PLANNED ON EXPORTS WHICH GO INTO GERMANY

Shipments to Neutral Countries Which Transship Foodstuffs May Be Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Data concerning the volume of exports to neutral countries, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, which are finding their way into Germany, are to be furnished to the Senate by the Secretary of Commerce, in response to a resolution introduced by Senator King of Utah, and which was adopted by the upper branch of Congress Monday afternoon.

Senator King said: "I purpose having this information, to introduce at the earliest possible date a bill placing an embargo upon exports to neutral countries where it is apparent that the goods, merchandise or property exported to those countries find their way into Germany and are an aid to Germany in the prosecution of the war against the Allies and against the United States."

An amendment to the Administration espionage bill giving the President power to prevent exportation of foodstuffs that might get into an enemy country has been approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

TWO HUNDRED IN SERVICE SCHOOL CAMP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 200 women from all parts of the country gathered here for the opening of the second annual military encampment of the First National Service School, held in the outskirts of Washington. It was arranged by the women's section of the Navy League and will continue through the summer. The women live in tents, under military discipline, and the courses include military drill and calisthenics, first aid and nursing, hygiene, dietetics, telegraphy and wireless.

GREAT LAKE SAILORS JOINING THE NAVY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fourteen hundred sailors from the Great Lakes naval training station left today for the Atlantic Coast to be assigned to battleships of the Atlantic fleet. Today's contingent brings the total that have gone out from Chicago up to 5000. There are 8000 men in training at the station and accommodations for 6000 more are being added.

Fair List Prices Fair Treatment

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN

CORD TIRES
LOOK INTO THEM

IF you could look into the INSIDE of all tires, as you here look into the very vitals of a Silvertown Cord tire, you would find three types of tire bodies:

COTTON FABRIC, swathed in five to seven plies;
THREAD CORD, or WEB, (strings the size of a trout line, held parallel the circumference of the tire by interspersed cross-threads) gummed together in five to seven plies—**MEANING INTERNAL HEAT**;

CABLE-CORD, the unique, patent-protected, TWO-PLY structure found ONLY in Silvertown, the original cord-tire—**MEANING THE CONQUEST OF INTERNAL HEAT**.

Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires Are Stacked.

Ask Your Dealer for Them.

Look carefully into this Silvertown tire, where the knife having peeled back the tough Goodrich Black Tread, lays bare its rubber-saturated, cable-cord body.

Note the size of the cords and how they are cross-wrapped into a two-ply base.

This structure of Silvertowns is different from that of all other tires in the sturdy size of their cable cords and the cross-wrapping of them into a two-ply body.

Because of this different structure, they are different in their conquest of internal heat, the frictional heat rubbed up between the plies of many-ply tires, the heat that really destroys a tire.

Hence they are different in their greater resilience and durability.

Though Silvertowns cost more than fabric tires, you can not afford to be without their gasoline-saving economy, their smoother riding comfort, and their prolonged mileage.

Know Silvertowns by their RED DOUBLE DIAMONDS, and their generous extra-size massiveness.

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Order through your Dealer

THE B. E. GOODRICH RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio
Also maker of the famous fabric tires—Goodrich Black Safety Treads

10 SILVERTOWN CORD X-CELLS:

1. Increased engine power.	6. Start quicker.
2. Smoother riding.	7. Easier to guide.
3. Fuel saving.	8. Give greater mileage.
4. Speedier.	9. More resistant against puncture.
5. Coast farther.	10. Repaired easily and permanently.

"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

the battle settled down into the familiar trench warfare.

Yesterday's offensive constitutes a threat to the whole so-called Hindenburg line. If the French achieve a success at Craonne, famous as the scene of one of Napoleon's battles in 1814, between which place and Soissons they have taken the first German positions, the Laon bastion would fall into their hands. This, however, constitutes the key position on which the Hindenburg line rests at its southern end and with the capture of this corner the whole Hindenburg line would possibly go.

Sir Douglas Haig Congratulated.
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—**LONDON, England (Tuesday).**—General Nivelle has telegraphed warmest congratulations to Sir Douglas Haig on the splendid success of the operations on April 9 by the first and third British armies. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has replied on behalf of himself and the troops concerned, expressing gratitude and generous appreciation for the sentiments expressed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—On the Alsne, says an official German statement issued last evening, a great French attempt to break through, with a far-distant object, has commenced, after 10 days' mass fire. A bitter fight is proceeding on a 40-kilometer front around our foremost positions.

On the northern bank of the River la Scarpe, our destructive fire kept down the British attacking waves and a storming attack could not be carried out. Northeast of Croisilles, our fire rendered abortive a strong British attack, the British suffering a loss.

North of the Arras-Cambrai road, our thrusts drove our opponents back on Lognoncourt and Bourles. To the sanguinary losses of the Australians must be added the loss of 475 prisoners and 15 machine guns which have been brought in, and also 22 guns captured and rendered useless by explosion.

Near St. Quentin, the artillery fire again has increased. From Soissons to Rheims and in the western Champagne there was exceptionally heavy artillery fire and mine-throwing.

After the failure of enemy reconnoitering thrusts yesterday, infantry fighting developed this morning over wide sectors.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Tuesday).—This morning's official British communiqué states that in the neighborhood of Epehy, British troops captured Tomboise Farm during the night on the Empire-Vanhuille Road and gained ground along the spur northeast of Epehy Station. The British took a few prisoners.

The weather continues stormy, with high winds and squalls of rain.

Since the morning of April 9, says the official report from British headquarters in France last night, we have taken over 14,000 prisoners. The captured material includes 194 guns.

There is nothing of special interest to report. Heavy rain has again fallen throughout the afternoon.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—PARIS, France (Tuesday).—This afternoon's official communiqué states that between Soissons and Rheims French troops have organized themselves upon the positions won. In the Allies' region a strong German counter-attack on the new French lines was broken by French cavalry and machine gun fire, which inflicted heavy losses on the Germans. Other counter-attacks by the Germans in the Courcy sector likewise failed. The weather continues unfavorable.

The official announcement of the War Office last night reads:

Between St. Quentin and Oise, artillery fighting continued throughout the day. South of the Oise we are now progressing on the plateau east of the line of Basolles-Quincy-Basse.

Between Soissons and Rheims, after artillery preparation, which lasted several days, we attacked this morning the German lines along the extent of about 20 kilometers (25 miles). A desperate battle was fought along the whole front where the Germans had grouped very important forces and numerous artillery. Everywhere the valor of our troops overcame the energetic defense of our adversary.

Between Soissons and Craonne the whole German first position fell into our power. East of Craonne our troops occupied the German second position south of Juvin-court. Farther south we carried our line as far as the outskirts of Berniercourt and up to the Alsne canal at Lohve and Courcy. Violent counterattacks launched several times north of la Ville aux Bois were broken down by our fire with considerable losses to the Germans.

The number of prisoners made by us up to the present exceeds 10,000. We likewise captured important material which has not yet been inventoried.

In Champagne artillery fighting continued actively during the day on the various sectors. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

Eastern theater, April 15: The artillery was particularly active on both sides on the Serbian front and west of the Tchernia. A surprise attack attempted by our opponents on one of

our posts at the Tchernia Bend was repulsed. Skirmishes continued in the zone west of Koritza.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday).—The official statement issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

Western front: Our scouts have blown up a bridge over the River Stry, near the village of Liasow, 13 miles northwest of Brody. Attempts to approach our positions at various sectors of our front by small enemy groups, the members of which carried flags in their hands, were discovered. These groups, on coming under our fire, returned rapidly to their trenches.

On the rest of the front there were aerial activity and reciprocal firing. Rumanian front: After artillery preparation, our opponents attacked our positions in the region of the town of Botoshu. They were beaten back by our rifle and artillery fire. On the rest of this front there were scouting reconnaissances and rifle firing.

Caucasian front: There were reconnaissances by scouts and reciprocal firing.

Black Sea: One of our submarines destroyed near the Bosphorus a Turkish motor boat and two laden schooners. Aerial activity: A Russian pilot hit a German airplane, which caught fire and fell in the enemy lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The Italian official statement reads:

In the Tolmino area on the night of April 14-15 the Austrians raided Italian trenches near Cigini but were immediately repulsed. On Sunday, Italian artillery effectively shelled the Austrian communications to the east of Gorizia and in the Frigido valley.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Although the United States, from figures compiled from the records of average seasons, ranks first in the production of corn, wheat and oats, three of the great cereal crops of the world; second, in the production of barley; fourth in the production of sugar, and fifth in the production of rye and potatoes, since the European war began, and despite increased exports, the people of the United States have consumed about 99 per cent as much as has been produced at home. Before the war they consumed more than they produced, taking into consideration both imports and exports, based on wholesale values.

Taking the ascertained ratio of consumption to production of foodstuffs in the United States into serious consideration, it will be seen what a gigantic task has been undertaken in enlisting to furnish food for Allied soldiers at the front in Europe. If the people of this country are to feed themselves, without recourse to importations of foodstuffs, they must greatly increase the volume of their production if there is to be a substantial surplus to send abroad. When this is realized it would seem there should be a universal response to the appeal of President Wilson to join the patriotic army of farmers and gardeners wherever there is a foot of ground that can be planted and tilled.

In Wisconsin, where there is a State-wide response to the call for increased food production, the campaign in many sections is being directed by county agricultural representatives. Very appropriately they are called "Quartermasters in the army of the commissary." Their work is to increase the quantity and the quality of the national food supply.

The organization of farm forces for less waste in time and money in making more acres count this year will largely rest with these heads of farm improvement bureaus. The several county representatives realize the situation and state that farmers in their districts believe that a man who joins the Army or Navy when he can fight more effectively behind the plow handles or in the feed lot is making a mistake.

Corn growers of San Joaquin County, California, are to receive cash awards from the Sperry Flour Company during the coming season. The awards are to be made in the following manner: Fifty dollars to the first man that delivers corn showing 15 per cent or less moisture. Twenty-five dollars to the man that shows the largest yield per acre. Twenty-five dollars to the man that has the best quality of corn.

BRITISH MAXIMUM PRICES FOR GRAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Food Controller has fixed the following maximum prices for home grown wheat, oats and barley other than kiln dried barley.

The prices are: wheat 78s. per quarter of 480 pounds, oats 55s. per quarter of 312 pounds, and barley 65s. per quarter of 400 pounds.

In the barley regulation order 1917 also issued last night the Food Controller takes over all barley, other than home grown barley which has not been kiln dried. Owners of barley are directed to maintain their barley in good condition and to forward particulars of their stocks to the Food Controller on or before April 30.

TURKS INTERN GUNBOAT SCORPION

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Turkish War Minister announces that the American gunboat Scorpion has been interned at Constantinople.

C. E. SOCIETY OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBITION

Abolition of Sale of Liquor as War Measure Is Urged by the National Organization Led by Daniel A. Poling

A campaign for national prohibition as a war measure has been launched by the United Society of Christian Endeavor, under the leadership of Daniel A. Poling, associate president and citizenship superintendent of the society. The local Christian Endeavor societies are being asked to circulate petitions for the names of those favoring war-time prohibition and further to be prepared to oppose the active campaign of the liquor interests to have the taxes on intoxicants increased as a means of thwarting the temperance workers in their activities for Nation-wide prohibition.

"The present stupendous conflict has taught the world one thing clearly: John Barleycorn is the enemy of every flag and a traitor to every country," writes Mr. Poling in the Christian Endeavor World in announcing the campaign. "Russia, France, England, and our vastly efficient foe, Germany, have learned or are learning this truth. At the very outset of the war in which we are engaged, and in the name of preparedness, efficiency and public morals, we must eliminate the beverage liquor traffic from our civilization."

"National prohibition as an emergency war measure should be made effective at once. A majority vote of the two houses of Congress will pass a resolution instructing the War Department to suspend the manufacture, sale, transportation, exportation, and importation of all alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes until the armed conflict shall have ceased."

"There should be no delay. The hungry world needs the grain so utterly wasted. Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, declares that the closing of breweries and distilleries would vastly increase the bread output through milling of wheat to 81 per cent flour instead of 73 per cent as at present, would increase the production of flour by 15,000,000 barrels, and in addition would save annually \$18,500,000 bushels of grain suitable for fattening live stock."

"Liquor leaders are aggressively promoting a campaign, in the name of loyalty, to have the tax on liquors raised. They say, 'we will bear the added burden to help our country in her time of trial.' God forbid that America should be deceived! Remember the Civil War and the treachery that betrayed Lincoln!"

"We ask every Christian Endeavorer and every friend of our movement reading these words to put himself at once with the mighty forces now assembling to defeat the plan of the liquor traffic and to move for national prohibition. A legislative conference is now in session in Washington, with representatives present from all the great temperance organizations. Definite leadership will come from that meeting. Hold yourself ready."

BRITISH ADVANCE ALONG THE TIGRIS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The War Office announces that General Maude, telegraphing yesterday, reports an advance by the British on the right bank of the Tigris by a night march to within 1½ miles of the position occupied by the Eighteenth Turkish Army Corps, covering Islatbul Station, on the Bagdad-Samara Railway.

The Turkish advance troops fell back before the British without offering any opposition.

Turks Fall Back

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A delayed official statement, received here last night, dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia reads:

General Maude's forces continued to drive back the Turkish troops during the 13th, making 80 prisoners. The great heat rendered the task of keeping in touch with the retreating forces difficult. No respite was allowed the Turks, however, and on the 15th, General Maude reported that they were back in their positions in the Jebel Hamrin Hills, whence they started on the 9th.

The Thirteenth Turkish Army Corps, which was the force engaged in these operations, has suffered very severe losses. Three hundred and five killed, and not 200, as was previously stated, were found on the battlefield April 11 alone.

FINAL CALL FOR GERMAN WAR LOAN

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday).—The German Government yesterday concluded its advertising campaign for subscriptions to the sixth German war loan. The advertisements appeared under glaring headlines in all the principal German papers, the caption reading: "The Answer to Wilson."

The United States, says the advertisement, have finally stepped openly over to the side of England, whose cause they have been supporting since the beginning of the war. As an excuse they give unrestricted submarine warfare.

In pursuit of his plan, President Wilson does not even hesitate to adopt the old, vain effort to create division

between the German Government and people. How little Wilson knows about the German people and German ways!

The German war loan gives an opportunity to show Wilson what the German people really think. Let every one subscribe, and thus will the right answer be given to Wilson.

SENATE ADVANCES MEASURE TO SAVE THE WHITE PINES

Upper Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Favors an Appropriation of \$50,000

Legislation to enable State departments to eradicate the fast growing detriment to the forest of Massachusetts—the white pine blister rust—is progressing. Yesterday the Massachusetts Senate passed to a third reading the bill providing for an expenditure of \$50,000 for this purpose.

The Senate and House committees on Ways and Means, sitting jointly, reported the bill, Senate 506, as a re-draft of House 1413, which had been recommended to the Senate Committee on Ways and Means after it had passed to its second stage.

House 1413 had been favorably reported in the Senate by the Committee on Agriculture. This bill provided for a change in existing law so as to make the amount available for the purpose of eradicating the white pine blister rust \$75,000 instead of \$15,000.

Section one of the measure advanced in the Senate is: "The State nursery inspector, acting under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture, is hereby authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$50,000 for the investigation and suppression of the white pine blister rust, and any unexpended balance of this sum remaining at the end of the fiscal year 1917 may be expended in the fiscal year 1918."

In Section 2 of the bill, Chapter 507 of the Acts of 1915, as amended by Chapter 92 of the General Acts of the year 1916, is further amended by adding the following two sections:

"Section 19. In case the nursery inspector, either personally or through his deputies, shall find plants known as ribes or five-leaved pines infected with . . . the white pine blister rust or shall find ribes or pines so situated, that, in his opinion, they may become infected, he, either personally or through his deputies, may destroy or cause to be destroyed such ribes or five-leaved pines forthwith."

"Section 20. In carrying out his duties under this act, concerning the control of the white pine blister rust, the State nursery inspector shall as far as practicable work in cooperation with the State forester and with the local tree wardens, moth superintendents, city foresters and forest wardens."

The final section of the bill provides that the measure shall take effect upon its passage.

NO RELAXATION IN EDUCATIONAL POLICY IS URGED

In response to a demand as to the duty of the schools at this time of national crisis the Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, Dr. Payson Smith, has addressed a letter of instruction to the superintendents of schools in the Commonwealth. Dr. Smith is convinced that the exigencies of the national situation do not require any great change in school programs, but that, on the other hand, there is now even greater necessity that the children of the future should be prepared for the future duties of citizenship through the school. He believes in a closer attention to education than formerly, for the purpose of discovering and remedying any weaknesses that may exist and the strengthening of the whole structure. He commends the policy of France which even during the stress of war has held steadily to the education of all her children and has even increased her appropriations for education.

RADIOS ORDERED WHOLLY DISMANTLED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made by Secretary Daniels that the mere sealing of radio plants ordered closed by the Federal Government will not suffice. Ground connections of all wireless plants in this country, including those of amateurs, not taken over by the Federal Government must be broken, radio apparatus dismantled and packed away, in the case of each station, and it is incumbent on the owners themselves to dismantle and close down the stations.

JEWISH FUND IS \$30,000

More than \$30,000 was reported pledged at the first of a series of luncheons held by Jewish residents of Greater Boston working to raise \$200,000 and 5000 new members for the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston in Kingsley Hall yesterday. Leon Strauss presided and read reports. Team 17, composed of women and known as the Back Bay team, reported donations of \$752, the largest amount collected. Miss Lina H. Frankenstein and Mrs. A. W. Kaffenburgh are the captains of yesterday's banner team.

BUDGET BILL ADVOCATED

The Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature today gave a continued hearing on the question of the establishment of a budget system and upon other bills dealing with the control of revenue and expenditures of State departments and institutions. Thomas W. White of Newton, who was a member of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency which was recently abolished, advocated the bill recommended by that commission.

REGULATION OF PRICES IS URGED UPON CONGRESS

Massachusetts House Passes Resolution as Amended by the Senate by a Vote of 128 to 79 After Some Debate

Resolutions urging Congress to regulate the price of coal and to establish a maximum price for wheat, corn, oats and other cereals were adopted by the Massachusetts House today by a vote of 128 to 79. The Senate has already adopted the resolutions.

When debate on the resolutions opened, Mr. Burr of Boston opposed, stating that it was ridiculous to try to overcome the laws of political economy. Messrs. Carr of Hopkinton and Morrill of Haverhill believed it was very appropriate for the Massachusetts Legislature to express its belief that Congress should see to it that prices of necessities were kept within bounds.

Mr. Martin of Boston could see no merit in trying to overcome the laws of finance, while Messrs. Sawyer of Ware and Kearney of Boston regarded adoption of the resolutions as sound policy.

Mr. Bowser of Wakefield said there was a difference between coal regulation and food price fixing. He opposed agreeing with the Senate amendment, including the food subjects.

On a rising vote, there was a tie, 54 to 54. A roll call was ordered and the resolutions were adopted, 128 to 79.

The House passed to be engrossed the bill for equal pay for men and women teachers in Boston schools, with the referendum attachment, whereby the pay will not be made equal unless the Boston city authorities agree.

A morning session was held by the House today in order to care for business that would otherwise have been delayed through adjournment over the holiday, April 19.

The House reconsidered its rejection yesterday of the resolve for an investigation regarding a new location of the State Prison. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The Service Committee reported a bill for the benefit of veterans of the Civil War in the service of the State, that they shall not lose the advantages of the retirement act because of the abolition of their positions by act of the Legislature, but shall be eligible for retirement on the basis of their compensation during the last 12 months of their service.

Ought to pass was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the bill to raise the salary of the Commissioner of Weights and Measures to \$2500.

The House refused to concur with the Senate on the resolve for an investigation by the board of education relative to a State normal school in the southeastern part of the State.

Mr. Carr of Hopkinton moved to amend the bill for special town meetings so that instead of a call being conditional on 100 signatures of voters or 10 per cent of the voters, the figure be changed to 25 or 5 per cent. He regarded the bill as a dangerous departure from the present law whereby a special meeting can be called on petition of 10 voters. He appealed to the members to cherish the New England town meeting. The amendment was rejected almost unanimously and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

The House finished its calendar at 1 o'clock, having suspended its order for recess at 12:50.

Mr. Moore of Boston presented a petition from the Mayor of Boston for authority for temporary hospital structures on Boston common.

Mr. Wilson of South Hadley put in his own petition for \$25,000 additional appropriation for maintenance of the agricultural college.

On motion of Mr. Chandler of Cambridge the House refused to concur with the Senate amendment to the

bill for motorizing the Cambridge fire department and asked for a committee of conference.

At 1:07 the House adjourned to 11 tomorrow.

CECILIE CASE IS ARGUED BEFORE SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The European war's beginning was discussed before the United States Supreme Court, with the justices showing considerable interest and asking many questions in argument of a suit of New York banks for \$2,340,000 damages against the North German Lloyd Line Kronprinzessin Cecilie, now in Boston. In possession of the Massachusetts House today by a vote of 128 to 79. The Senate has already adopted the resolutions.

The Cecilie turned back in mid-Atlantic on a wireless warning from her German owners and the German Admiralty that war was imminent. Her German crew was removed, recently, after it had damaged the vessel's machinery to the extent of \$100,000.

LINER LAPLAND STRUCK A MINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The White Star liner Lapland struck a mine off the British coast and narrowly escaped sinking, near the spot and about the same time that the liner New York was mined, according to passengers arriving here from England. The Lapland had a hard time getting to port even with assistance of trawlers and tugs. She had 110 passengers. According to the travelers, the New York and the Lapland struck mines dropped by a German raider cruising off the British coast under the guise of a heavily laden Swedish lumber boat.

ANTSUFFRAGISTS TO AID

Members of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association adopted special resolutions which they placed in the hands of the Massachusetts State Committee on Public Safety yesterday, pledging the services of more than 400 women to the cause of enforcing strict food conservation. These women have offered to serve the United States in any way their services may be made the most available. The offer to cooperate in food conservation says that "we intend to teach thrift and economy in the household in order to train for the well-being of the people when at peace as well as in time of stress."

COLUMBIA TREATY UP AGAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another effort to have the Senate ratify the treaty with Columbia for the payment of \$25,000,000 for the partition of Panama was forecast yesterday when the treaty was taken up in executive session. On objection that senators interested in it were absent, it was laid aside until today. The Administration has made great efforts to line up senators in its support.

MEMBERS OF LAW CREW ARRIVE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six members of the crew of the American schooner Lyman M. Law, which was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean in February, have arrived at a United States port as passengers on another American ship. The Lyman M. Law was on a voyage from Stockton, Me., to Italy when destroyed.

PLEA TO LAND OWNERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lane has appealed to holders of land made valuable by Government reclamation work to put all their available soil in food crops. He said land in excess of 700,000 acres made useful by the Government and not under tillage if planted would produce \$15,000,000 worth of food this year.

FIRST ROOSEVELT CALL

CHICAGO, Ill.—Colonel Roosevelt's first call to Americans to get behind the colors will be made here April 28, when he addresses a gigantic patriotic and recruiting rally.

AUTO DRIVER TEST BILL IS FAVORED

"Ought to pass" was the report made in the Massachusetts House today by its Committee on Ways and Means on numerous measures, including the bill requiring a practical road test for all future applicants for licenses to operate motor vehicles.

The bill for a judicious commission to consider ways and means of expediting business in the courts and the resolve directing the State Board of Education to report on more equitable methods of supporting the public schools were among the measures which the committee reported "ought to pass."

Other measures on which the same report was made were the bill for the maintenance of warning signals on public ways crossing railroad tracks at grade; the Senate bill for retirement of public school teachers amended by requiring 20 years of service, instead of 25, preliminary to eligibility; the resolve authorizing the commission on waterways and public lands to obtain data for use in conserving and equalizing the flow of water in streams; the bill to include teamsters in the same class as mechanics in preference in employment in contracts for public work; the bill that the salary of the deputy tax commissioner shall be fixed by the tax commissioner, with the approval of the Governor and Council; the appropriation of \$6300 for the Industrial School for Girls; \$10,000 for the Lyman School for Boys; \$3345 for the Industrial School for Boys; the appropriation of \$2000 to increase public interest in fish and game; the bill to raise the salary of the State House postmaster from \$1400 to \$1800; the bill to make the board of parole of the Massachusetts Bureau of Prisons an advisory board of pardons; the bill to make the salary of the physician of the Massachusetts Reformatory \$2500 a year.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

RESTRICTION OF PONY EXPRESS BILL IS SIGNED

Governor Indorses the Measure Designed to Give No-License Cities and Towns the Privilege of Becoming "Dry"

Governor McCall of Massachusetts has signed the "pony express" restriction bill, the leading temperance measure of the 1917 session of the Legislature, which removes the mandatory feature of the liquor law that has compelled the authorities of saloonless cities and towns to permit the expressing of liquors in unlimited quantities into their communities from neighboring "wet" territory. The bill took effect with the signing by the Governor late Monday.

The act was petitioned for by anti-liquor organizations, municipal authorities and many individual citizens in all parts of the State and was sponsored before the Legislature by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. It is expected to make no-license places which take advantage of its provisions "dry," so far as may be under the Interstate Law which allows liquors to be brought by railroad express as far as the railroad stations. State law forbids transporting liquors from a railroad station, declaring that the consignee must call there in person to receive and carry away any intoxicants.

Actually, the bill will stop the "flooding" of no-license territory by the "pony express" method, frequently referred to by anti-liquor speakers as "saloon on wheels." The law, which the present act amends, required no-license authorities to grant at least one permit for the expressing of liquors into its precincts, but a single permit allowed the holder to operate as many express teams or motor vehicles as he chose. As a result, there was no limit to the amount of liquor that could be brought into no-license territory by the "saloon on wheels" and distributed from house to house.

While persons may call in person at a railroad station to receive liquors in package, the anti-liquor leaders say that receiving liquors in this manner will be reduced to the minimum because of the inconvenience and publicity.

The Pony Express Permit Act is merely a means to an end and not the ultimate object of the anti-liquor forces of Massachusetts, who are cooperating with the prohibition leaders in other parts of the United States for complete extinction of the traffic. Bills for prohibition and for a reduction of saloons were before the Legislature this session, but the opposition was of such a nature as to lead the officials of the Anti-Saloon League to believe that the better policy would be to center the strength of the anti-liquor forces on the Pony Express Permit Bill.

The Pony Express Restriction Bill, after being introduced by the Anti-Saloon League this year, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, which gave a public hearing. What was declared to be the strongest presentation of the temperance forces had made at the State House in many years was witnessed at this hearing. City solicitors of several large "no" cities, representatives of other city and town governments, numerous clergymen, representatives of civic, social settlement, educational and charitable organizations and private citizens, in addition to the usual speakers for the anti-liquor societies, told the committee of the "flooding" of their respective communities by the pony express and protested against a continuance of this mandatory provision in the law.

These speakers declared that the law operated to nullify the no-license vote of the "dry" towns. A majority of the voters there had declared against the open saloon but were compelled by law to keep their streets wide open to the "saloon on wheels." The pony express permits required by law in no-license cities and towns were said to be granted very reluctantly by any of the authorities. If the bill should become law, the committee was told, these authorities would gladly refuse to grant an extension of the permits.

Other speakers gave assurance that if the mandatory provision of the law were removed, they could prevail on their authorities not to grant further permits.

The bill, if enacted, would furnish an additional argument for use by anti-liquor citizens when petitioning their municipal officials to end the liquor nuisance.

The opposition at the hearing consisted of protests by a representative of the Massachusetts Brewers Association and the Massachusetts Spirits and Wine Dealers Association and by counsel for an expressmen's league.

The Committee on Mercantile Affairs reported the bill favorably and it met with but little serious opposition while before either the House or the Senate. There was a debate in each branch during which opponents tried to have the bill referred to the next Legislature, but without avail.

Express Permits Refused

Quincy the First City to Take Advantage of Amended Liquor Law

QUINCY, Mass.—Members of the City Council, by a vote of 7 to 2, last night voted to accept the report of the Licensing Committee, which reported "leave to withdraw" on 20 applications for "pony express" licenses, and for the first time the city government refused to grant any licenses for the transportation of liquor into the city of Quincy.

What proved to be the majority

opinion of the members of the council was delivered by Councilman Thomas G. McGrath, who declared that in view of the fact that the voters of Quincy had successfully voted for no-license annually since 1882, the first year the local option law was effective in Massachusetts, he did not believe that the City Council would be carrying out the explicit mandate of the electorate in granting the "pony express" licenses for the transportation of liquor into a city where the majority of the voters were consistently opposed to the licensed sale of liquor.

Councilman McGrath also declared that the liquor raids which were made by the Police Department on Saturday and Sunday were the direct result of the transportation of liquor into the city by expressmen. When the report was placed before the council for definite action seven favored the committee's recommendation of granting no licenses to expressmen and two were opposed.

Under the provisions of granting the "pony-express" licenses in former years, the holders of the licenses have been required to report daily to the Police Department the amount and character of liquor brought into the city and the name of the person to whom the liquor was delivered. Chief of Police McKay, in speaking before the City Council last night, said that this requirement had been fairly well fulfilled by the expressmen and further that daily records have been utilized by the police in preventing large quantities being delivered to one party. The records were also used, he said, by the Police Department in preventing illegal sales of liquor.

The voters of Quincy have felt for some time, it is stated, that there were too many "pony-express" licenses being granted in Quincy and a substantial number have maintained that in the light of the annual vote in favor of no-license that the granting of such licenses was contrary to the expressed will of the electorate at the polls, but on account of the State law which required that at least one expressman's license had to be granted a limited number of licenses were granted annually.

Yesterday Governor McCall signed the so-called "pony-express" bill which permits the local government to refuse the pony-express licenses and a few hours later the City Council by a majority of 7 to 2 accepted the recommendation of the licensing committee to the effect that no expressmen's licenses be granted this year.

GOVERNOR SIGNS DEPENDENTS' BILL

Governor McCall yesterday afternoon signed the bill allowing the State of Massachusetts to reimburse cities and towns for such aid as they may render dependent families of Massachusetts National Guardsmen while in the service of the United States, to an amount not exceeding \$40 per month. The bill went into effect upon passage.

The measure providing for payment by the State of an additional \$10 per month to National Guardsmen while in the Federal service, is still held by the Senate Committee on Ways and Means, pending a conference with Charles L. Burrill, State treasurer of Massachusetts, who is of the opinion that the bill provides for too small a bond issue.

UNION CRITICIZED BY WESTON MAN

That the Union for a Progressive Constitution, which is backing candidates for the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention who favor the initiative and referendum, has been diverted from its original purpose is the opinion expressed by Walton A. Green of Weston, a candidate in the thirteenth district, in an open letter to the secretary of the union.

"Now," he says, "the object of your union has been wholly diverted from its original purpose, until it has degenerated into . . . a tripartisan political club for the furtherance of a single piece of legislation."

WOMEN'S CLUBS MEETING

SCITUATE, Mass.—By invitation of the Scituate Woman's Club an all-day conference is being held here today of the art and civic departments of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. The program includes the presentation of the following subjects: "Playground" by Mrs. F. G. Smith, "Junior Civics" by Mrs. E. B. Mitchell, "The Use of Schoolhouses as the Center of Community Activities" by Mrs. Charles A. Briggs, "Village and Town Improvement" by Mrs. William A. Mitchell, "Club Women and Civic Art" by Mrs. Charles A. Thore and "Art Study Classified" by Mrs. Russell Gardner. The program has been so arranged that ample opportunity is granted for questions and discussion.

MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OSSINING, N. Y.—The Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing Prison asks its friends not to pay money to anybody outside the prison who claims to be soliciting funds for the league, because no person is authorized to make such collections. The league's only financial support comes from visitors who have been shown about the prison by league guides and have had the work of the organization explained to them in detail. The treasurer says, however, that contributions may be sent to him at 354 Hunter Street, Ossining, N. Y.

BRITISH TANKER TORPEDOED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The British tank steamship Narragansett, 9196 tons, and one of the largest carriers of bulk oil ever built, has been torpedoed and sunk somewhere off the Irish coast, according to word brought here by officers of a British ship. The Narragansett was owned by the Anglo-American Oil Company.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

VI
The committee appointed to prepare a tentative draft of a Declaration of Rights and Form of Government for Massachusetts reported to the Constitutional Convention when it reassembled at Cambridge, Oct. 28, 1779, after a short recess. This draft, which, after numerous changes and then submission to the people in 1780, became the Constitution of Massachusetts, is interesting to consider in view of the amendments made by the convention of 1779-1780, and the provisions which have survived to the present time.

Singularly, no copy of the draft reported by the committee was placed in the State archives with the journal and other records of the convention. When, in 1832, it was decided to print the journal as a public document, an advertisement was placed in the newspapers that the State desired a copy, and, in response, a public-spirited citizen presented one which he had found among the papers of an ancestor who had been a delegate to the convention.

The tentative draft of a constitution consisted of two parts, with a preamble to each. The first part was a Declaration of Rights, now commonly referred to as the Bill of Rights. The second part was a frame of government. The preamble to the Declaration of Rights was accepted by the convention practically as reported from the committee, and has survived to this day.

The preamble sets forth that "the institution, maintenance, and administration of government is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights and the blessings of life." When these fundamental objects are not obtained "the people have a right to alter the government and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness."

"The body politic," the preamble states, "is formed by a voluntary association of individuals; it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenant with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good."

"The people of Massachusetts," concludes the preamble, "acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe" in affording them an opportunity "of entering into an original, explicit and solemn compact with each other; . . . and devoutly imploring His direction" . . . "do agree upon, ordain and establish" a Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

As in the case of the preamble, the first two articles of the Declaration of Rights, those setting forth the equality and rights of men, including the right to worship God according to conscience, were adopted by the convention practically as they appeared in the draft submitted by the committee. These two articles, also, have continued unaltered to the present. Their statements of fundamentals are of particular interest at this moment, in view of the decision of the United States to align itself with the Allied defenders of civil and religious liberties. The two articles read as follows:

"I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

"II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the Supreme Being, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession of sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship."

The third article of the tentative draft of a Declaration of Rights, relating to religious worship and public support of Protestant ministers, proved a bone of contention. A large part of about two weeks devoted by the convention to the Declaration of Rights was spent on this article. Because of its importance, and in view of the fact that Article III was superseded by a substitute submitted to the people by the Legislature in 1833, the deliberations of the convention, the article they adopted and the amendment of 1833 may be set aside for the moment and be made the subject of special consideration later.

Articles IV to XV, inclusive, excepting Article XII, were adopted by the convention in a single day's session, either in the form in which they were reported in the committee's tentative draft, or with minor amendments. They relate to self-government, accountability of officials, rotation in office, right to alter the form of government, equality of voters to seek office, taxation by consent of the taxed, free and prompt recourse for all to the law, limitation of search and seizure, right to trial by jury, etc.

Article XII, relating to prosecutions and court witnesses, was adopted after it had been revised by a special committee consisting of Judge Sergeant, Robert Treat Paine and Theophilus Parsons.

The "free press" article evoked a contest regarding the form in which it should appear in the declaration. After "large debate," the article, as tentatively drafted, was referred to a special committee consisting of Tim-

othy Danielson, Walter Spooner and Caleb Strong. In the tentative form it was as follows:

"The people have a right to the freedom of speaking, writing and publishing their sentiments: The liberty of the press therefore ought not to be restrained."

As revised by the special committee and adopted by the convention, and as it now appears as Article XVI of the Declaration of Rights, it reads:

XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth.

The other articles to and including Article XXVIII were agreed to substantially as they appeared in the tentative draft. They relate to the right to keep and bear arms, moral qualifications and obligations, the right to instruct and petition the Legislature, freedom of debate in and frequent sessions of the Legislature, ex post facto laws, excessive punishment, etc.

Article XVIII, on moral qualifications and obligations, is often cited by public speakers throughout the world as indicating the high ideals and deep insight of the framers of the Massachusetts Constitution. It reads:

"XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives; and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth."

What became Article XXIX of the Declaration of Rights was the subject of considerable debate in the convention. It declares as essential an impartial interpretation of the laws and the right to trial by impartial judges and, in order to safeguard these rights, declares for tenure of justices of the Supreme Court during good behavior. The convention agreed to this tenure provision by a vote of 113 to 78, but defeated a similar provision for tenure during good behavior of "judges of the Courts of Common Pleas" by a vote of 62 to 57.

When it came to the final article of the Declaration of Rights, declaring for a separation of the powers of the three divisions of government, the delegates felt that the subject had not been set forth clearly and strongly enough in the following, as reported in the tentative draft: "The judicial department of the State ought to be separate from, and independent of, the legislative and executive powers."

After debate, the convention adopted as a substitute the present Article XXX of the Declaration of Rights, with its important closing statement of a fundamental of democracy.

"In the government of this Commonwealth," reads the article, "the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them; to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men."

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

The first Boston University scholarship under the Prof. Augustus Howe Buck educational fund has been given to Edwin Colby, Byam '20, of South Chelmsford, Mass. The unusual conditions governing the use of this fund of \$100,000 probably make the gift unique in the history of American education. The principal stipulation of the donor is that "stipends are to be gifts outright when the career chosen and followed is altruistic, theoretical or academic; but if the career is chosen for its material returns, then the advances made shall be paid to the university within a reasonable time." Mr. Byam, the first recipient of this fund, is a freshman at the College of Liberal Arts and intends to teach the romance languages.

NEPONSET AVENUE LICENSE PROTEST

Plans for protesting an application for a first-class liquor license to be located on Neponset Avenue between Walnut Street and the Quincy Bridge will be perfected at a meeting of the Ashmont Brotherhood tonight. A special committee was appointed to organize the residents, property owners and associations in the district known to be opposed to the license in a united protest to be made at the hearing to be given by the Boston Licensing Board on Friday afternoon.

The applicant has a second-class license at the location at present, but he has applied for a first-class license. The citizens are protesting, not only against the opening of a saloon in a residential district, but they also declare that the opening of a saloon at the proposed location would nullify the no-license vote of the citizens living beyond the Boston line in such places as Milton and Quincy which has refused to grant even "pony-express" licenses for this year. The leadership in the protest has been taken by Howard Foster, assisted by the Rev. Wallace C. Sampson and Frank L. Briler.

WOMEN'S PUBLICITY CLUB

Proceeds of the annual advertising pageant and costume party of the Boston Women's Publicity Club, held at the Copley-Plaza last night, will go to Red Cross work. The affair was formally opened by Mayor Curley. The pageant, which represented some of Boston's best known business concerns, was featured by several cleverly designed floats.

HOUSE ADVANCES BOSTON WOMEN TEACHERS' BILL

Lower Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Passes Equal Pay Measure to a Third Reading After Amendment

The bill providing that women teachers in the high schools of Boston who perform similar work as men teachers shall be paid salaries equal to those received by the men, was passed to a third reading in the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday afternoon. The bill was amended so that it shall not go into effect unless accepted by the Mayor, City Council and School Committee of Boston. The measure, in its original form, provided for a referendum to the voters of Boston.

Mr. Bowser of Wakefield, speaking in opposition to the bill, said that he believed in equal pay for equal work for men and women teachers, but the bill in question relates to only about 300 teachers out of about 3000, and it takes the necessary funds from money for improving the parks and other necessities.

Mr. Smith of Boston declared that if the bill were fundamentally correct it should apply to the entire State. He thought the question of equalizing the pay should be decided by the School Committee of Boston.

Mr. Sullivan of Boston offered a substitute bill for a 10 per cent increase of pay for all the women teachers in Boston, a referendum to the popular vote being provided, but this was rejected and the amendment introduced by Mr. Hull of Leominster, providing for a referendum to the Mayor of Boston, the City Council and the School Committee of Boston was adopted.

On the question of ordering the bill to a third reading, the rising vote was 46 years to 61 years. On a roll call there were 162 yeas to 81 nays.

The Martin Uniform Rate Bill that gas, electric light and street railway corporations must not charge for service rendered in any part of a city more than they charge for the same or similar service in other parts of the same city was rejected by a vote of 92 to 120.

Mr. Martin of Hyde Park and J. L. Donovan of Boston spoke in favor of the bill. The speakers in opposition were Messrs. Hill of Cambridge, Hartsorn of Gardner, Hays of Boston and Worrall of Attleboro.

After a lengthy debate, the House postponed until Monday consideration of the question of concurring with the Senate in the amendment to strike out the clause in the bill to provide for a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both, for those who monopolize or combine to control prices, providing for the exemption of combinations of farmers from its provisions. Similar action was taken upon the bill to give the Attorney-General power to summons witnesses and examine books of firms, when it appears to him that an illegal combination or monopoly to regulate prices exists.

The bill holding retailers blameless for the condition of milk sold by them if the containers holding it had not been opened was passed to be engrossed.

A resolve, providing for an investigation by the director of prisons of a site for the State prison was ordered to a third reading, after a brief debate. Without debate the House accepted a report of the next General Court on the bill for the establishment of a State constabulary force.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM TO GIVE INSTRUCTION

Those who wish to "gain a more intimate knowledge of the native and foreign trees and shrubs which grow in New England" will be given instruction at the Arnold Arboretum in a "field class" under the direction of J. G. Jack, horticulturist, which starts April 21 and closes June 23, says an announcement today. Unless otherwise notified, the class will meet promptly at 10 o'clock on Saturday mornings in the Arboretum at the Forest Hills entrance.

Instruction will be given in informal outdoor talks aided by examination of the plants. Botanical groups will be studied at each meeting. "No technical knowledge or special preparation is required in order to join the class, as the instruction is intended to be simple in character, affording opportunities for questions

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and answers relating to the specimens under observation," says the announcement.

The aim of this course is "to assist in showing the differences and the means of identification of the trees and shrubs, and to give information regarding their ornamental and useful properties, habits of growth, and other features which members of the class may desire to know."

MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE PASSES MERRIMACK BILL

Measure Providing for Navigable River From Ocean to Hunts Falls Now Goes to Senate

The bill providing for an appropriation of \$3,538,300 to make Merrimack River navigable from the Atlantic Ocean to Hunts Falls in the city of Lowell, was passed to be engrossed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today by an overwhelming voice vote. The sum is not to be available unless the Congress of the United States appropriates a similar amount for the project.

The river is already navigable from the sea to Haverhill, leaving a distance of about 18 miles from that city to Lowell, through the great industrial center of Lawrence, yet to be improved.

Mr. Odlin of Lynn sought to have the measure amended so as to reduce the sum to be appropriated to \$1,769,150 and also to reduce the amount to be expended on the project in a single year from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000.

In arguing for his amendments to the measure, which he said would put too heavy a burden upon the local communities, Mr. Odlin declared that there was a "log rolling scheme under way between members in the Legislature from the Merrimack Valley and some in the western part of the State desirous of securing legislation for local improvements."

This assertion was emphatically denied by Chairman Warner of the Committee on Ways and Means, who stated that his committee had been actuated in no way by sinister purposes, but had favored the measure because of its merits.

Were the river navigable, said Mr. Mulveney of Fall River, it would result in a noticeable reduction in the cost of fuel for residents bordering the river and nearby. He also spoke of the benefits which would accrue to manufacturers by having a water route in their vicinity to compete with the railroads.

Others to speak for the measure were Mr. Collins of Amesbury, in charge of the Committee on Ways and Means report, and Messrs. Nason of Haverhill and Gleason of Andover. The amendments offered by Mr. Odlin were rejected. The measure now goes to the Senate for concurrent action.

CLOTURE RULE MAY BE STRENGTHENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agitation for a more drastic cloture rule in the Senate, to halt unreasonable debate and filibuster, came to the front again today, when Senator Hughes of New Jersey gave notice that Wednesday he would submit a proposed amendment to the rules of the Senate, to read as follows:

"After a bill or joint resolution shall have been reported to the Senate from the committee of the whole no senator shall, without unanimous consent, speak for more than one hour on the bill nor for more than 10 minutes on any amendment, and that all such debate shall be pertinent and relevant to the subject under discussion."

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

"Nature, a Social Asset," will be discussed at the luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston next Saturday afternoon with Prof. W. Frederick Blade, literary executor for John Muir, representing the Pacific coast, and Winthrop Packard of Canton representing New England. Saturday luncheons of the club will be continued through May. It is announced, and among the speakers scheduled to address the club are Walter Lippmann, editor, and Prof. J. McKen Cattell of Columbia University.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS FRAUD IN OIL LOCATIONS

California Mining Promoter Alleged to Have Gained Control of Lands Illegally

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frank B. Chapman, salesman of an electrical company at Bridgeport, Conn., testified in proceedings before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, by which the Government seeks to recover valuable oil lands in California, that he signed power of attorney to L. B. McMurtry, California mining promoter, and two proxies. He signed anything he was asked to sign and could not remember who gave him the papers or under what circumstances they were signed.

The proxies ratified a contract between McMurtry and L. W. Herron of the Associated Oil Company, regarding the sale of oil lands. McMurtry is alleged to have obtained land fraudulently of Government grants made out to a number of persons here who gave him powers of attorney. It developed during the examination that McMurtry, under power of attorney signed by Chapman and seven others, located 22 mining claims later proving to be of great value.

The witness said he did not know how much oil land had been located in his name by McMurtry.

EXEMPTION MEASURE MAY AFFECT WEDDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, J. C.—A resolution, proposing that exemption of married men from military duty under any future compulsory service legislation shall not apply to those married after April 1, this year, has been introduced in the House by Representative Britten of Illinois.

Provision is made that only a special order from the Secretary of War will exempt such men. The resolution is introduced not only to close a possible loophole of escape from service, but also to relieve men from embarrassment who marry without intent to avoid draft.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

NEW YORK SEES
SIR HERBERT TREE
IN "COL. NEWCOME"Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

Sir Herbert Tree appears as Colonel Newcome, in the dramatization by Michael Morton of Thackeray's "The Newcomes," at the New Amsterdam Theater, New York City, evening of April 10. The cast:

Colonel Newcome.....Herbert Tree
Clive Newcome.....Robert Rendel
Sir Barnes Newcome.....Warburton Gamble
Fred Haytham.....Sydney Greenstreet
Arthur Pendennis.....Edward Forbes
James Blinney.....Eric Snowden
Marquis de Farintosh.....Charles Coleman
Lord Kew.....Craig Ward
Sir Thomas de Boots.....Redmond Flood
Nadab.....George G. Carr
Rowkins.....St. Clair Bayfield
Little Fred.....Eugene Lowe
Martha.....O. W. Anson
Bank Messenger.....Walter Plinge
Captain Sparkle.....H. P. Hoyle
Major Madison.....George Nixon
Captain Hallcock.....George G. Carr
Indian Servant.....John Powers
Rumun Loll.....H. R. Irving
Ethel Newcome.....Elsie Mackay
Lady Kew.....Clara T. Bracy
Mme. de Florac.....Adelaide Prince
Mrs. Mackenzie.....Alice Augarde Butler
Rosey Mackenzie.....Katherine Sayre
Mrs. Mason.....Stella St. Audrie
Lady Fareham.....Lora Finkle
Nurse.....Phyllis Bullen

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sir Herbert Tree first played Colonel Newcome at His Majesty's Theater in London about 12 years ago. It is safe to say that since then he has done nothing, so far as modern characters go, to surpass his impersonation of the dear old gentleman whose misbehavior at times used to keep Thackeray awake nights. No less an authority than Lady Ritchie, the eldest daughter, who recorded the memoirs of "The Newcomes" at Thackeray's dictation, wrote to Sir Herbert of his original London performance: "It seemed a miracle. Colonel Newcome alive and standing 'before us' and there is no reason to believe that Sir Herbert has allowed the years between to rob this Colonel Newcome of any of his appeal. Indeed, it can be recorded that tears as well as laughter pay him tribute. Despite a play that is a mixture of many things, Thackeray lovers will find in this production good reason to thank Sir Herbert for making it. There are few enough fine things in the theaters.

The first of the five scenes shows the Colonel giving that little dinner to his friends, after which he sang "Wapping Old Stairs." Here Clive dashes the contents of his glass in the face of the sneering cousin Barnes, and then apologizes at the Colonel's bidding. The love of Clive for Ethel, the cousin of Barnes, and many of the qualities which make the Colonel live after all these years are established in this scene, while the coming crash in his fortunes is foreshadowed.

The second scene brings to Lady Fareham's ball about everybody on the program. The Colonel's suit for Ethel's hand for Clive is scornfully rejected by Lady Kew, and she calmly passes the girl over to the grizzled Farintosh after one of those familiar no-hope love scenes between Ethel and Clive. Here also the Colonel finds Lenore de Florac again. There is much dancing, and the gaiety of it contrasts vividly with the Colonel's conversation with Lenore and the dramatic scene, at the very end, in which the Colonel denounces Barnes and strides, with outraged dignity, out of the room.

Then comes Rosey's marriage to Clive, and the stirring moments that follow both Mrs. de Florac's announcement that Ethel is now free to marry whom she chooses, and the Colonel's discovery that he is ruined. In the last act he is shown leaving his lodgings because he believes he is a burden, and pronouncing the final "Adum" in Grey Friars.

When the Colonel comes to that point there probably are, but shouldn't be, a few dry eyes somewhere in the house. For that single moment, in the humbly opinion of one observer, is the finest Sir Herbert achieves. Thackeray's own description of the passing of the Colonel is a masterpiece of word economy producing the maximum of powerful appeal. Strangely enough, Thackeray himself claims to have been "quite unmoved" when he "killed the Colonel." But Lady Ritchie notes that, in accordance with his custom at such critical points, her father dismissed her and took the pen himself when he came to that scene. Now Sir Herbert plays the greatest moment in the Colonel's career with an economy of detail and effort, that is, outward, physical effort, that corresponds to Thackeray's economy of words.

It is the yard rather than a chamber of Grey Friars where the Colonel says good-by. The gown boys have chattered out and away after service. Ethel has given flowers to the old man as they came out. The chapel bell has ceased tolling and the attendant has announced, "The gate is closed." The Colonel sits on a bench, leaning heavily over the cane with which he has just now shown his favorite gown boy how he could still beat a cricket ball. Around him are Clive, Ethel, Pen and Mme. de Florac, their faces poignant with an emotion mixing hope with foreboding. The Colonel is coming home, home where he belongs, says Clive. In another moment the Colonel leans forward and raises his head as though listening to a call from above. "Adum," he answers, and with most effective simplicity of action Sir Herbert slinks back.

From this description of a moment whose sheer dramatic interest and powerful economy of action is not surpassed throughout the rest of the evening, he who knows his Thackeray better than his Robert W. Chambers will observe that the play is not exactly the book. Its chief fault is that it tries to be too much of the

book. No dramatized novel, seemingly, can possibly retain all the charm of the original. No one would contend that seeing "Major Pendennis," for instance, despite John Drew's excellent portrayal of that role, was equivalent in interest to reading "Pendennis." Neither can it be said that "Colonel Newcome" is "The Newcomes." Between page and stage there is a great gulf fixed. He who tries to bridge it is confronted with a problem so huge that he may be pardoned for falling short. In a way, Thackeray himself tried to span that space. Did he not regret his inability to write a play acceptable to producers? One of these rejected plays he turned into a novel, and was then requested to grant permission for its dramatization.

Mr. Morton, then, is not to be seriously blamed for failing to make his play as great as the book. The two media of expression differ so fundamentally, as fiction writers of our own day have found to their sorrow, that the dramatizer of a novel who does his best as he sees it deserves commiseration rather than censure when that best does not square with what it should be.

This work is an interesting example, however, of what may be called patch-work jamming. In a play the distance from first curtain to last should be measured by a clear-cut, coherent line of interest. Now the subway is direct enough, but when a car is so crowded that two persons instead of one ride uptown on your feet, the journey seems a good bit longer, and no doubt your thoughts lose coherency. Mr. Morton has jammed his four acts with so many incidents that they step on each other's feet. You get a scrap of this and a dash of that. Some blocks have been moved from their places for theatrical effect and to make place for other incidents.

When it is all over you find yourself forming your judgment of the piece by eliminating nonessentials. When these are cut away it is the Colonel who stands alone, holding the unities of time, place and action. You may not long remember the Clive and the Ethel and the Lady Kew and the rest, but you will not soon forget the Colonel's princely stride out of the ballroom, or his singing, or his scene of recognition with his lost Lenore; or his coming home, worn threadbare, to his lodgings, and the realization that he is a burden which would find a much more comfortable resting place at Grey Friars. All these scenes Sir Herbert plays with power and ease. What a wonderful advertisement "Colonel Newcome" might become for Thackeray's wares (the word is advised, for he admits "The Newcomes" was written for money) without the sympathetic, consistently developed and richly endowed portrayal of the leading character by Sir Herbert, is something it is a waste of time to consider.

Sir Herbert's cast is not impeccable, by any means. The Arthur Pendennis comes in for the greatest amount of criticism. Thackeray was deeply interested in Pen because the character reflected many traits of his own. But this Pen has nothing in common with Thackeray. It is a portrayal which seems to have been thrown together overnight. A passing glance at a dictionary of heroes and heroines of fiction, modern, might have brought the picture closer to the truth. The Ethel is attractive enough, but no doubt Miss Mackay knows her voice needs careful attention; just now it is not one of her assets. Mr. Gamble does Barnes with keen understanding of the character. Indeed, this is one of the best drawings in the cast. The very best, next to Sir Herbert's, is that of Miss Prince's Lenore. Grace and charm cling around it constantly, helping to make her scenes with the Colonel brilliant flashes. Sydney Greenstreet pounds a great deal of fun out of F. B. Whether he and some of the rest reflect the originals is a debatable point each Thackeray lover may decide for himself. He will find that one reason why it is difficult to grasp a clear conception of the real worth of these character portrayals is the fact that Mr. Morton delights in populating rather than dressing his stage. Everybody gets on together as often as possible. In the conglomerate whole the specific is the needle in the haystack, as in the three-ling circus.

LAUGHS AS STOCK-IN-TRADE

Fred Niblo, the comedian, arguing that laughs are his stock-in-trade, has developed a method by which he successfully keeps his humorous wares up to salable form. It was while touring Australia that he hit on the scheme of having his stage manager sit out front during a regular performance a few days after each new production was staged, and make a blue pencil mark under every word or bit of stage business that "got a laugh." At least once a week after that the stage manager, sat out front, watching the manuscript, and making note of every point where a laugh had been lost by some let-down of the performance. Straightway a rehearsal was called, and the lost laughs restored. Sometimes new laughs developed as the weeks went by, and these were duly indicated on the manuscript, to be checked up weekly with the others.



From drawing by John S. Sargent

Miss Ruth Draper as "The Scotch Immigrant"

MISS RUTH DRAPER
IN HER MONOLOGUES

Miss Ruth Draper at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, last evening, to a large and typical academic and society audience disclosed those unusual gifts as a monologist which have pleased distinguished auditors at home and abroad. Her own personality is attractive, nature having given her fine dark lustrous eyes, bold and regular features, a charming smile, and a carriage that mingles grace with power. She depends for her effects upon herself and not upon accessories, either of costume or stage furnishings. Her voice range is not wide, nor is it as penetrating as it should be for use in a large room; but within its natural compass it is subtle, and full of color, and the satisfactory medium for an intellect to use that is skilled in reading human nature and in showing its variations.

What Miss Draper virtually does in some of her "sketches" is to play a one-act drama, as for instance in her "Three Generations," the scene of which is a domestic relations court of any large city. Grandmother, mother and daughter of a Jewish family and the judge all become visualized as she opens up the tragedy of countless thousands of immigrants' lives, owing to the apparently disintegrating effect of American life on the assimilated generation. In her satirical study of "The Class in Greek Poise," she makes not only the rapid and fake teacher of Hellenism plus posing a very living and amusing butt of laughter; she also creates the illusion by which the fat and fatuous members of the class go through their posturings as if they were on the stage with her.

So it goes, whether it be the spinster gossip of the Maine town, or the southern damsel flattering the northern youth whom she meets at a dance, or the "tough" girl of the New York street, or the Scotch lassie awaiting her lover at Ellis Island—they become living persons. The stage is peopled, and it is done, by deft strokes, significant speech, mobility of facial play, modulation of tone, variation of posture, and the domination of a mind with insight. The result is more Gallic in its artistry than anything yet seen in monologue work done by American women.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Arliss squared his revival first night of "Disraeli," at the Knickerbocker Theater last week, with the international situation by quoting, in a certain speech, the statesman's warning in 1848 of the menace to Great Britain should Prussia ever become a sea power. Mr. Arliss added that a whole world, now precipitated into war by the self-seeking diplomacy of a single power, should do honor to Disraeli. The whole world is too busy to get to see this revival, but the actor's friends, who care more for him in this role than any of the rest, are flocking to the Knickerbocker. The play is received with enthusiasm at each performance, and the off-stage music of "God Save the King" arouses generous tributes of respect. Besides Mr. Arliss there are of the original cast only Margaret Dale as Mrs. Noel Travers and Lella Repton as the Duchess of Glastonbury. Mrs. Arliss plays Mrs. Disraeli and Jeanne Eagels is Lady Clarissa.

Lew Fields, in Frank Mandel's comedy, "Bosom Friends," at the Liberty, is a village schoolmaster whose life-long friend, Dr. Mather (John Mason), threatens to break with him because he will not help to raise the money needed to save Henry Mather from the jail toward which a villain and an adventuress have enticed him. Now Henry, if you must know, had an invention, and this villain Craig, and his partner, Mrs. Carstairs, had played upon the boy's ambition to get him

into the maw of terrible New York and use him for further feathering of their nest. There came a crash and the boy rebounded home looking for \$8000 to square things with. And there is a sweet village sweetheart who waits all alone until Henry comes to himself. And there is a comic housekeeper and a funny Negro gardener and all the other earmarks of popular though hackneyed small town drama. The thing is acted most efficiently. Lew Fields, without recourse to horseplay, calls out laughter and tears as he wills. John Mason is a vivid, though perhaps a too heavy, bosom friend. Richard Bennett looks and does a great deal better than he did in, and let it be whispered gently, "The Morris Dance." Irene Fenwick as the sweet village sweetheart gives you the feeling that she is the sort of girl who ought to come running down the road some morning when the sun is scattering diamonds on the dewy grass. The Negro is that familiar friend, Willis P. Sweatnam, who was one of the reasons why "Back Home" seemed to Irvin Cobb to be a good play until Broadway decided otherwise. Helen Ware is as scheming as any good adventuress should be, and Helen Lowell contributes another of those angular jig-saw women she turns out with both eyes closed. The housekeeper is done well by Mathilde Cotterly. The acting throughout is the only thing that makes the play worthy of serious note.

John N. Raphael's dramatization of George du Maurier's novel, "Peter Ibbetson," is presented tonight at the Republic Theater. While the book was published a quarter of a century ago, it did not come to the stage until July, 1915, when it was brought out at His Majesty's Theater in London. The production here marks the reappearance of John and Lionel Barrymore. The former was last seen in Galsworthy's "Justice," while the latter's last appearance on the metropolitan speaking stage was 12 years ago, in the Barrie playlet, "Pantaloon." John Barrymore will play Peter and Lionel will be the Colonel. Other players will include Constance Collier and Laura Hope Crews. The Shuberts have had the piece staged by Clifford Brooke, who made the English production.

Robert B. Mantell opened a two weeks' engagement at the Forty-fourth Street Theater Monday night in Shakespearean repertoire. This week's plays are: Monday night and Wednesday afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice," Tuesday night, "Hamlet," Wednesday night, "Richelleu," Thursday night and Saturday afternoon, "Macbeth," Friday night, "King Lear," Saturday night, "Richard III." The company includes Fritz Leiber, John J. Burke, Frank Peters, Guy Lindsey, Albert Barrett, George Westlake, John Alexander, George Wilson, John Wray, Genevieve Hamper, Genevieve Reynolds, Virginia Bronson and others. "Cheating Cheaters" has just closed the longest run of the season, 292 times, and "Lilac Time" has moved from the Republic to the Eltinge. Mrs. Haggood brings the Negro players from the Garden to the Garrick. "Grasshopper" will leave the Garrick for matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at the Maxine Elliott.

Butler Davenport's new play at the Bramhall Playhouse, where it is alternating with "Keeping Up Appearances," is "Difference in Gods," and it exhibits the characteristics of a family through four periods of its career. It is really the growth of the family's faith from the sort that induces fear and the results of fear, to the sort that knows no fear. The playing is characterized by that freedom from stilted and hackneyed methods which distinguishes the Bramhall. Mr. Davenport takes a leading role.

Next Monday night the East-West Players will present, at the Educational Alliance, "At the Threshold," by Perez Hirschbein; "She Must Marry a Doctor," by Sholom Aleichem;

"The Dollar," by David Pinski, and "Night," by Sholom Asch. Comstock, Gest and Elliott have leased the La Salle in Chicago. William Faversham will produce Shaw's "Misalliance" here next season and will also appear in a new comedy, "The Old Country," by Dion Calthorp.

The Stage Women's War Relief Society has been organized to assist the Red Cross. "There is only one drama," says Elizabeth Marbury, "about which we are justified in talking now, and there never was one as great and inspiring as the war drama in which we are taking part." Rachel Crothers is national chairman and other officers are: Elizabeth Tyree, Dorothy Donnelly, Sally Williams Riegel, Minnie Dupree, Alice Kauser, Jessie Bonstelle, May Buckley, Mrs. Henry B. Harris, Eleanor Gates, Mary H. Kirkpatrick and Louise Drew.

LITTLE COUNTRY
THEATER AN AID
TO CITIZENSHIPPlays Tried Out in College
Workshop and Sent Out With
Full Producing DirectionsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Within the last few years there has developed in North Dakota in connection with the extension work of the agricultural college a unique institution—the Little Country Theater. Its founder and the man to whom its continued and increasing success is due is Alfred G. Arnold of the North Dakota Agricultural College department of public discussion and social service. A disused chapel on the second floor of the administration building at the college was remodeled to provide a playhouse. "The Little Country Theater" is the size of an ordinary country town hall, having a seating capacity of 200. The stage is 30 feet wide by 20 deep, having a proscenium opening 10 feet high and 15 feet wide. There are no boxes or balconies. The auditorium color scheme is green and gold, gold predominating. Three beams finished in golden oak cross the mansard ceiling, the beams projecting down several feet on each side wall, from which indirect lighting bowls and globes are suspended by chains. The scenery is simple and practicable. The whole is an example of what can be done with a village hall or a schoolroom in any community," says Professor Arnold. "The purpose of the Little Country Theater is to produce such plays and exercises as can easily be staged in a rural school, the basement of a country church, in the sitting room of a farm home, in the town hall, or any place where people assemble for rural social betterment. Emphasis is laid on the one-act play, and on scenes taken from dramas depicting the life of various foreign people.

"While still in its infancy, the Little Country Theater produced several one-act plays and other forms of entertainment. One group of young people from various sections of the State, representing five different nationalities—Scottish, Irish, English, Norwegian and Swedish—successfully staged 'The Fatal Message,' by John Kendrick Bangs. Another country group presented 'Cherry Tree Farm,' an English comedy, in a most acceptable manner. One of the clubs gave 'A Russian Honeymoon.' In proof that a home talent play is a real force in helping people to find themselves was afforded in the presentation of 'The Country Life Minstrels' by an agricultural club. At the first rehearsal nobody possessed any talent except one young man, who could clog. At the second rehearsal a tenor and a mandolin-player were discovered. At the third several good voices were found, and a quartet and a 12-piece band were organized. When the play was presented, 28 young men furnished a variety of acts.

"All the immigrant elements represented in North Dakota come from much older civilizations than our own. Each of these countries has something in its social life and customs which if brought out would make a grander and higher type of American citizenship. To perform this task and to help the new citizens find themselves in our own civilization, scenes and plays and various forms of entertainment taken from their native land, especially those depicting the different modes of life, have been tried out by the Little Country Theater, and when found suitable, recommended to those localities made up for the most part of people from abroad. Nationality programs in which foreign students at the institution and representatives from various communities in the State participate are features occasionally.

"In this and in many other ways the Little Country Theater serves as a sociological experiment station. It tests the different samples of comedy, drama and other forms of entertainment by giving young men and women who come from every section of the State and the Northwest an opportunity of not only appearing in one play year but also training in the preparation of the play.

"When the people who live in the small community and the country awaken to the possibilities which lie hidden in themselves, through the impulse of a vitalized library and drama, they will be less eager to move to the centers of population. Their outlook will take on a newer and broader phase. A finer community morale will be the result."

A trifle more than 70 per cent of the population of North Dakota is foreign-born or of foreign parentage. Most of these people live in small communities. There are 140 towns with less than 500 people. Unincorporated territory houses 72 per cent of all the

people, and of every eight persons to a square mile, seven are classed as rural. The vocation of the masses is agriculture.

It is to these people that the Little Country Theater caters, with its home-made plays, depicting scenes common to every-day life on the prairies; with its hundreds of simple but standard one and two act dramas which have stood the acid test of the Little Theater. Some of these plays go out for a few days, to be read only; others go out for production, to be kept a longer time. Then there are special programs for every occasion, directions for folk dances and pageants.

LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England, March 16—"Petticoats," produced at the Garrick on Saturday, March 11, and described on the program by the author, Mr. H. F. Maltby, as a "freak play," left the general impression that a "freak" if offered in the feminine gender, might hold good for a 20 minutes' sketch, but for three solid acts requires the incidental appearance of the man. Even if he is not essential, as Mr. Maltby tried to prove, from force of habit, it is good to have him there. The story, if so it may be called, is of the slighted Severn women "do the job" while the men are at the front, all the men have at last been called up. There is a great deal of fun, and the characterization is admirable in its way, though there are many more charming types of women than the author has chosen to introduce. The dialogue is bright, but there is a sense of repetition, and some of the jokes about the war, if mirth provoking at the time, are not without a sting on reflection. The reception was very favorable, and the author appeared in khaki to make his bow.

The directors of the Théâtre des Allées presented "Miquette et sa Mère" on Tuesday, March 13, at the Court, when Mlle. Edmée Dornuelli made a great success as Miquette. Following the six performances announced of MM. de Fiers and Cailavet's amusing comedy, "Les Surprises du Divorce," will be given in place of "Le Petit Cafe."

At the Playhouse, after Easter, Mr. Frank Curzon and Miss Gladys Cooper start their managerial partnership with Mr. Cyril Harcourt's three-act comedy, "Wanted, a Husband." Miss Marie Tempest has played the piece in America under another title with great success. Mr. Curzon also announces his acquisition of a new play by Mr. Walter Lackett, author of "The Barton Mystery." The new piece deals with the war and is entitled "The Second Chance." It will be remembered that Mr. Hackett was part author with Mr. Marion Crawford of an equally serious play called "The White Sister," which was produced in America some time ago.

"La Vieille d'Armes," by MM. C. Farrère and L. Nepoté, recently presented with great success at the Paris Gymnase, will be produced in the West End as soon as Mr. Charles B. Cochran has completed his arrangements. Mr. Cochran has not only secured the English rights in the piece, but all performing rights for the United Kingdom, the Colonies and America. In Paris the chief parts in "La Vieille d'Armes" were played by M. Harry Baun and Mlle. M. Lely.

The fixtures for April at the Royal Victoria Hall, the "Old Vic," are: "Everyman," April 2, 3, 4, evenings, and 3 and 4, matinees. "The Lady of Lyons," Saturday, April 7, 9, 11 and 13, evenings, and Easter Monday, 9, 11 and 12, matinees. "The Merry Wives of Windsor," evenings, April 16, 20 and matinees, 18 and 19. "Hamlet" will be given in its entirety at 1:30 on the afternoons of April 21 and 28. Grand opera fixtures are "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" on April 12 and 14, the "Marriage of Figaro" on April 19 and 21, and "Il Trovatore" on April 26 and 28.

From Paris comes the news that M. Max Dearly presents "The Aviator" at the Varieties; that "Cochin d'Enfant" is to be revived at the Cluny, and that at the Grand Guignol "Le Masque Noir" will be seen again.

LOUISVILLE LITTLE THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Preliminary steps have been taken toward the formation of an organization in Louisville similar to the Washington Square Players of New York. Officers have been elected, and a board of directors has been named embracing several persons prominent in art and amateur theatrical enterprises here. Another meeting will be held April 21 at which a name will be selected.

It is proposed to complete the organization during the summer months so that the production of plays can begin in the fall. A local playhouse will be leased for the production of drama of known value as well as of new and untried plays.

New writers for the stage will be invited to submit their work. Anyone interested in dramatics will be eligible to membership. It is expected to begin with one-act plays and with plays that are not usually seen on the commercial stage.

DETROIT LITTLE THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The fourth production of the Little Theater season at the Arts and Crafts playhouse, 25 Watson Street, comprised four one-act plays: "Lonesomelike," by Harold Brighouse; "The Intruder," by Maurice Maeterlinck; "The Last Man In," by W. B. Maxwell; "Suppressed Desires," by George Cram Cook; and Susan Glaspell.

"GRASSHOPPER."
NEW IRISH PLAY.
IN NEW YORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"Grasshopper," B. Iden Payne's production of an Irish play in four acts, by Padraic Colum and Mrs. F. E. Washburn Freund, founded on a play by Keyserling, evening of April 8, at the Garrick Theater, New York City. The cast:

Father Myles.....Thomas Donnelly
Maive.....Eileen Huban
Mrs. Bridget.....Mrs. Nellie Peck Saunders
Michael Dempsey.....H. Ashton
Jillina.....Evelyn Roder
Sheila.....Eileen Huban
Anne.....Mrs. Nellie Peck Saunders
Matt O'Connor.....John P. Campbell
Thomas Bacach.....Edward Bradley
Mark Brogan.....Warren F. Hill
Mrs. Glisselin.....Helen Ryon Merriam
Andy.....Charles Webster
Eamon.....Philip Loeb
Murry.....Philip Tongue
Peg.....Adele Klier
Johanna.....Yvonne Jarvie
Sara.....Lillian Jago
Tracy Nowlan.....F. K. Cowley
Old Catty.....Ester Mendel

NEW YORK, N. Y.—No matter how fine a seam you can sew, another sort of knack is needed to weave and wield a net to catch a grasshopper. Padraic Colum and Mrs. F. E. Washburn Freund unquestionably saw few seams, and the silken sheen of them shines out with brilliance in many a place. But they charm us more with the thread they use than with the pattern that thread holds together. And a play, like a grasshopper, must be held as well as caught, if one is to learn what gives it the spring and the animation.

This piece is full of whatever fascination there may be in Irish superstition, blind religious belief, gay colleens, philosopher dames of ancient years, family cows, pipers who must needs be lame, and youths singing gayly under the moonlit trees while the final drama in mortal existence is being enacted in the cottage hard by. The story tells how Sheila, Dempsey's daughter, gives up her life to save that of his wife, by following in detail a religious superstition voiced through the fearsome lips of a grandmother who knew of another case, years back, in which another girl, by the same method, also saved a life by giving up her own. Sheila has always been shunned by the parish. She is a human stray ripe for sacrifice. She goes to the appointed place, in regulation manner, imagined according to specifications, that the image nods its head thrice, and returns home with the conviction of distasteful duty done. But beside the holy well Sheila had won the temporary regard of Matt O'Connor, the sort of youth who in an American village is always taking the girls into the corner store for a glass of soda water. To Sheila, Matt is the all-in-all of existence. To Matt, Sheila is a queer little thing to whose flattering he is content to bask for an hour. It is when she discovers that Matt was only joking with her, and cares for Maive the same as ever, that Sheila feels the call of the image that demands her life for Anne's, and drinks an overdose of drug. And the curtain falls as the little stray falls full length in the cheery light from the altar.

This story has not the proportions of a four-act play, either in meaning or detail. Attempts to stretch it have emphasized its thin spots. Yet it has clear-cut character drawing, adequate acting, scenes of charming poetical treatment, and the ill and pathetic one always associated with the Irish peasant.

Eileen Huban as Sheila does work good enough to make her worthy of rank among youthful newcomers of striking promise. She has a mobility of feature and gesture which is always controlled by sympathetic thought. The part is worked out with close detail, and in her hands it attracts rapid attention at every point. There is a vitality about her which now and then bursts forth in brilliant flashes, but which makes its presence felt as well in moments of restraint, moments which she knows well how and when to use. Stage business and the playwrights have made it hard for her to expire in the last act with the simplicity of effort which one feels she would personally advise for such a scene. Through the first act she foreshadows clearly the great sacrifice she is to make. In the moonlit wood with Matt she contrasts vividly her joy in his presence and her foreboding of the moment to come when she shall be taken away from him and from the world. The entire performance constantly strikes a note of sympathy in her audience. She is one of those actresses who apparently find it easy to project themselves over the footlights; or if it does not come easy, she makes it seem so, which perhaps is higher tribute.

The rest of the acting is quite acceptable. Mr. Campbell's Matt being of particular note. The scenes, by Rolfe Peters, add greatly to the effect of the whole. The moonlit wood has a distinct charm evoked by un-hackneyed scenic methods.

LITTLE WILLIE'S VOICE

Miss Blanche Bates' recent revival of "East Lynne" reminded the playgoers who have been for some years on the stage of many laughable stories that center about this old play. Miss Lotta Linthicum takes a performance in a city where children were not allowed in stage entertainments, and a small-sized young man was engaged to play Little Willie. During Little Willie's pathetic final scene the amateur's falsetto did not project very well, so his stage mother whispered to him: "Speak louder!" Her next spoken line was "O! his voice is growing weaker!"—which was Little Willie's cue to cry, "Mother!" Not in falsetto, however, for in his effort to speak louder his tones slid down to hoarsey moan.

NATIONAL MUSIC ORGANIZATION IN TENTH BIENNIAL

Community Singing for Birmingham Is Early Result of Convention of the Federation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Birmingham, Ala.—With more than 200 registered delegates in attendance from all over America, and hundreds of visitors, the tenth biennial convention of the National Federation of Musical Clubs was opened at the Jefferson Theater here Monday night. Mrs. Charles Henderson, wife of the Governor of Alabama, and Mrs. Houston Davis, chairman of the local biennial board, welcomed the visitors. The response was by Mrs. Albert J. Ochsner of Chicago, national president.

The first musical program included a joint recital by Mme. Carrie Bridwell, contralto, and Frederick Gunster, tenor. The morning was devoted by the delegates to preliminaries. The credentials committee met, as did the national and auxiliary boards. A few minor changes in the by-laws were agreed on but nothing of importance eventuated.

Although the biennial did not formally open until today, there was much interest in the appearance of visiting artists in all the leading churches Sunday. The community singing in the presence of nearly 10,000 people in Capitol Park Sunday afternoon scored a success. Accompanied by the Second Regiment Band, and with the voices of thousands lifted in song, the occasion was an inspiring one. It resulted in the decision to have community singing here each Sunday during the summer and the city immediately arranged for the construction of the necessary stands in the parks. The community singing was conducted by Tall Eben Morgan of New York, assisted by Robert Lawrence of Birmingham, who will be in charge of the future work here. The most successful feature of the biennial thus far was the sacred concert and jubilee singing by hundreds of Negroes at the Sixteenth Street Colored Baptist Church Sunday night. Hundreds were turned away from the building, and the audience was stirred by the harmony of the hundreds of voices. The biennial delegates, with Birmingham white people, occupied the lower floor.

BOSTON NOTES

Miss Elsie Ferguson comes to the Hollis Street Theater next Monday evening in "Shirley Kaye," her new comedy, written by Hubert Footner, with a cast including Lee Baker, William Holden, Mrs. Jacques Martin, George Backus and Miss Kitty Brown.

Richard Walton Tully's new play, "The Flame," is to open a Boston engagement at the Majestic next week.

Next week the first Boston performance of Galsworthy's ironic comedy about charity, "The Pigeon," will be given by the Henry Jewett Players at the Copley Theater.

Beginning Tuesday evening, April 24, the Harvard prize play, "The Year of the Tiger," will be presented by John Craig at the Castle Square Theater with a special company including William B. Mack, Miss Josephine Victor, Miss Florence Martin, Miss Mabel Colcord, Edwin Yoshburg and Robert Love. Kenneth Andrews is the author of the play, which sets forth the adventures of an American girl in an inland town of Japan.

"Mater," by Percy Mackaye, is to be performed for the first time in Boston in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, next Monday evening by Tufts and Jackson College players under the direction of Prof. Albert H. Gilmer. Admission is limited to members of the Drama League of Boston and their guests. Tickets and information may be obtained from the secretary, Mrs. F. C. Thompson, 105 Chestnut Avenue, Jamaica Plain. The league's proposed revival of "Fashion" has been deferred until autumn.

The bill at Keith's this week is lifted out of the general run of the kind of entertainment offered there by "The Choir Rehearsal," a one-act play by Clare Kummer, whose "Good Gracious Annabelle" has been seen in Boston, and whose "A Successful Calamity" is now running in New York. "The Choir Rehearsal" does not pretend to be anything but vaudeville entertainment, but it brings a new note of sincerity, logical illusion and plausibility on to this stage. Miss Sallie Fisher has the chief part and does it well.

Soon to be released in Boston is the film drama "Mothers of France," in which Mme. Bernhardt appears. This is a film dealing with the war, but it has a message of courage and a strong upward swing which makes it of value at this time. The scenario was subordinated to the love story to the idea of sacrifice and woman's heroism, which makes the slight plot stand out by contrast. Mme. Bernhardt's acting is worth seeing.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"The Garden of Allah," 8.15.
Copley—"Pillars of Society," 8.10.
Hollis—John Drew in "Major Pendennis," 8.15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7.45.
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8.10.
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8.15.
Trinity—"Daily at Keith's," 1.45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2.10; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Boston Opera House, Majestic, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2.10.

"PILLARS OF SOCIETY" AT COPLEY THEATER

"Pillars of Society," drama in four acts by Henrik Ibsen, presented by the Henry Jewett Players, evening of April 16, at the Copley Theater. The cast: Rector Roland, Cameron Matthews; Mrs. Rummel, Florence LeClerc; Mrs. Doctor Lyng, Adah Barton; Shipbuilder Aune, Leon Gordon; Krap, Fred W. Permain; Mrs. Bernick, Gladys Morris; Mrs. Postmaster Holt, Anne Preston; Dina Dorf, Doris Sawyer; Martha Bernick, Beatrice Miller; Homar Tonnese, Nicholas Joy; Olaf, Ann Remley; Consul Bernick, H. Conway Wingfield; Lona Jessel, Jessamine Newcombe; Johan Tonnese, Lionel Glenister.

The Jewett Players give a creditable performance of this early Ibsen piece, putting not a little color into a story that easily can become too gray for audiences brought up on less introspective fare in the theater, and impatient of plays filled with action of thought instead of physical movement. Further emphasis will doubtless be placed on mental traits with each succeeding performance.

Miss Newcombe gained the trait of aloofness and vision needed in the equivocal character of Lona. Versatility marks her work, as it does that of Mr. Gordon. Mr. Wingfield, well into the role of the selfish Berne, was a letter perfect in a long and ungrateful part. A little more of steeliness, perhaps, in the early scenes would heighten the contrast with the broken mood of the shipmaster at the end. Mr. Joy is somewhat superficial in his characterization, though he gains effects of a sort. Miss LeClerc gave another of her clearly thought out characterizations as the gossip, Mrs. Rummel. Miss Sawyer, Mr. Permain, Miss Miller and Mr. Glenister also did outstanding work.

Ibsen's story, though it has a little Norwegian village scene, is a local color, has its parallels in all countries. Similar legends are told today in Scottish and Dutch cities, as they are in Salem, New Bedford and Gloucester, where grasping men have been known to send unseaworthy but heavily insured vessels on voyages from which they were unlikely to return. Bernick gets his punishment when his little son hides on one of these outgoing hulks. The selfish shipmaster then feels what he has made others feel, and the latent spark of honor in him flames into a confession of his hypocrisy, both as a shipowner and as a husband. The minor characters are all universal types.

A feature of the Jewett revival is the atmospheric setting designed by A. Thiele, a Dutch artist who has done sets for Pavlova and for Sir Herbert Tree.

FILM PICTURES HOW UNCLE SAM PREPARES

"How Uncle Sam Prepares," a motion picture feature illustrating details of mobilizing the land and sea forces of the United States, was shown last evening at Tremont Temple to an invited audience, preparatory to public presentations beginning this evening. The film was made in Massachusetts by Dammun & Co. for the Hanover Film Company of Boston.

At the opening of the film Uncle Sam is pictured sitting at a table, calmly sure that neutrality will prove a workable policy, and relying on the solidity of his industrial army. Views are then shown of the thousands of erstwhile adherents of other flags engaged in varied pursuits in their adopted country—countless workers in factories and mills, laborers on great public works and fishermen unloading their catches on Boston wharves. Newspaper dispatches soon dispel Uncle Sam's complacency, and mobilization scenes, taken during the recent Mexican crisis with the United States, are shown.

Members of the National Guard of many nationalities report for duty. Activities about a recruiting tent are illustrated. There are patriotic flag raisings. A panorama of the training field at Framlingham is shown, as well as details of target pegging, the awkward squad in amusing drill and many other incidents of camp life, ending with an efficient and speedy departure for the front. The pictures taken on shipboard are the most satisfactory, because the clearest. Sailors are shown at their many duties in keeping the warships neat and trim, ever ready for inspection by the fleet commander. Then every type of United States naval vessel is shown speeding past.

In the audience of several hundred last night were sailors from the warships now in Boston Harbor, marines from the Navy Yard, delegates from the Fusiliers and from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and the entire Third Company of the Third Artillery. Maj. William N. Tenny and Major-General Pearson spoke.

MUNICIPAL STOCK DIRECTORS RESIGN

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Bertram Harrison and Miss Jessie Bonstelle, who have been managers of the Academy of Music and Northampton players five years, since the beginning of the stock company venture, have resigned, and will cease their connection with the academy at the end of the present season. Mr. Harrison is to devote all his time to the management of the Henry Miller plays, which has occupied a part of his attention, and Miss Bonstelle has other large theatrical interests, for which she may obtain greater freedom of time by withdrawal from the local field.

The secretary of the trustees, Chauncey H. Pierce, says that the association of Miss Bonstelle and Mr. Harrison with the company has brought many advantages. In addition to the maintenance of the company during five years about \$6000 has been expended upon the building and a large accumulation of properties has been made.

JOSEPH BONNET GIVES BOSTON ORGAN RECITAL

Joseph Bonnet, organist, in recital at the Old South Church, Boston, evening of April 16, under the auspices of the New England Conservatory of Music. The program: Alexandre Guilmant, sonata No. 1, in D minor, op. 42; Couperin, "Soeur Monique"; Buxtehude, fugue in G major; Martini, gavotta (from the twelfth sonata per l'organo); Bach, toccata and fugue in D minor; Bingham, chorale (upon the tune of St. Plavian), (dedicated to Joseph Bonnet); Franck, chorale No. 6, A minor; Bonnet, variations de concert.

The chief interest in the appearance of M. Bonnet lay in the fact that he proved indisputably that the art of the modern organ builder has surpassed the art of the modern organ player. It is generally conceded that M. Bonnet is as admirable a representative of the academic school of organ playing as has been heard in America since Guilmant was here. By no stretch of the imagination can he be called radical, and indeed, in spite of his nationality and predilections as to composers, his method is astonishingly German in the solid approach to a composition, discernible under the brilliancy of his execution. Indeed, he said to an interviewer from this paper regarding transcriptions: "They are cheaper for an organist to play and cheaper for an audience to listen to than strict organ music. They make an easy effect, but they are not noble." This may, in fact, sum up M. Bonnet's attitude in this respect, thus establishing his description as an organist. Therefore, one is justified in looking to him for the best of the academic and established school of organ playing.

It is not the purpose of this review to cover again the excellencies of M. Bonnet's playing, for they are patent to every one, be he layman or organist. His finger execution is clean, sharp and brilliant, surpassing that of a pianist, for there are few false notes. The smoothness of his registration changing betokens unerring judgment and rapid thinking. His pedaling is a marvel of smoothness and precision. All these things are taken for granted, however, in an estimate of a master of the instrument, and are the product of the accumulated skill of the school to which he belongs.

But is this all there is to organ playing? Part of the smoothness of the registering is due to the use of the combination pistons and M. Bonnet's practice of setting his combinations by the adjustable piston before each number. Part of the pedaling effect is due to the concave radiating pedal board. The delicacy of his fingering would be impossible on an instrument without electric or at least pneumatic action. So it is plainly evident that M. Bonnet depends largely on the technical excellence of the modern organ for his effects. Thus assuming that he represents the best in the academic style of playing, and that he represents it partly because of his dependence on the skill of the organ builder, the question naturally arises, does he make the most of his opportunities? and merely a slight familiarity with the construction of the modern organ forces the answer—no.

Ernest M. Skinner provided in this organ of about 90 speaking stops possibilities for practically all the orchestral coloring now in use in the modern organ. The strings have a peculiarly shimmering pungency, the reeds are smooth but powerful, the diapasons firm and rounded and the flutes warm and full. M. Bonnet availed himself of comparatively few of the combinations possible with these tones. He showed a fondness for the 30 reeds, due, possibly, to his French training, and tendency to emphasize a climax by the use of the tuba mirabilis, the huge-toned reed in the solo organ, which is voiced on a 25-inch wind pressure, that became monotonous. He showed a woeful neglect of the beautiful string tones of the instrument, and an insistence on octave couplers, apparently for the sake of volume, when the result could have been obtained by using more fundamental tone. His most outstanding attempt at the use of color, which occurred in the César Franck chorale, was the very effective use of the vox humana, which, however, soon became monotonous, while it might well have been varied by a combination with some other quality. The Martini gavotte offered a change also for color couplers, which were not made the most of. His continued use of a pure flute tone for the receding theme seemed almost a lost opportunity. The range of color in the Bach fugue, though the composition was magnificently played, seemed limited. In the show piece, which ended the program, M. Bonnet confined his display to crisp finger technique and marvelous pedaling rather than indicating a resourcefulness of tonal coloring. His nearest approach to a utilization of the possibilities of the instrument was in the Guilmant sonata at the head of the program.

Thus the conclusion is reached that Mr. Skinner, builder, has provided more than M. Bonnet, player, chose to make use of, and an indictment is shaped, not so much against M. Bonnet as against the school of which he is a superlative exponent. Naturally M. Bonnet played the sort of music he is accustomed to play, and in his wonted fashion. The question becomes, then, strictly one of the school and its methods. So long as builders continue to turn out instruments with vastly more possibilities than an academic player cares to make use of, there is at least inefficiency in the playing, and there is a sense of depriving the public of something to which it is entitled.

Boston organists should feel grateful to the generous men who provided this recital under the auspices of the New England Conservatory of Music. Both for the opportunity it afforded of hearing a foremost French organist and for the stimulation to their own playing that was made possible.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have been recorded in the transfer of the estate at 130 Milk Street, between Broad and India streets. The assessed value is \$26,000, of which \$23,200 is on the 775 square feet of land, and \$2800 on the four story brick mercantile building. Harvey N. Shepard and William Bellamy, executors under the will of George H. Smith, convey title to William H. Smith. The last transfer of this estate was in 1842, when it was sold for \$5500, which shows the appreciation which accrues to down-town real estate in the long run. The purchaser proposes to remodel the building for renting. Sale was negotiated through the office of Frederic Viaux, Exchange Building.

Howard Stockton, Alfred Bowditch and Ingersoll Bowditch, trustees of the Real Estate Associates, have sold to William J. Stober the property at 97-99 Washington Street North, running through to Thacher Court, and containing 1700 square feet of land assessed for \$13,400, buildings \$1500, making a total assessed value of \$14,900. This sale was closed by Poole & Bigelow, 70 Kilby Street.

SALES IN THE ROXBURYS

The Waumbuck Harold Realty Company has taken title to the four three-story apartment houses at 101 to 111 Waumbuck Street, Roxbury. The property was conveyed by the National Realty Company. It is assessed for \$68,100, which includes \$8300 on 22,686 square feet of land.

William H. Steele bought from Walter D. Hennigan several two-story frame houses at 2641 Washington Street. There is a land area of 4510 square feet, valued at \$1800, and that amount is made part of the total \$3900 assessment.

Margaret J. McMorow placed a deed on record from Evelyn R. Wilburger in the purchase of a frame house and frame garage located at 30 Rexham Street, near Colberg Avenue, West Roxbury. This estate is assessed for \$6400, and the 5000 square feet of land carries \$700 of it.

BRIGHTON AND DORCHESTER

An improved property has been sold belonging to the Elizabeth Doherty Estate at 737-739 Cambridge Street near Murdock Street, in Brighton. Catherine Dooley is the buyer. The property consists of a frame dwelling and 4142 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$7900 and \$1400 of this amount is land value.

Final papers have gone to record today in the sale of a frame house and 2609 square feet of land taxed in the name of Eva A. Billings. The property is located 87 Clifton Street near Burgess Street, Dorchester, and assessed for \$5500, \$1000 of the amount being land value. Eleanor N. Adams is the new owner.

CONSTRUCTION IN UNITED STATES

Building permits, issued in 111 principal cities of the United States during March, as officially reported to the American Contractor, reach a total of \$79,284,382, as compared with \$83,624,502 for March, 1916. The total number of building permits issued was 23,406, compared with 25,264 for March last year.

It is noteworthy that a greater number of cities show gains than losses, 63 increasing over a year ago and 48 decreasing, two holding stationary. The larger cities make the more unfavorable showing, which is no doubt explainable by the fact that in these cities a larger percentage of the buildings are of steel construction and that because of the great scarcity of it is almost impossible to obtain structural shapes. New York shows a comparative loss of 20 per cent, Philadelphia 24 per cent, Boston and Wichita 30 per cent, St. Louis 27 per cent, Pittsburgh 31 per cent, Chicago neither gains nor loses.

The figures are reproduced only of those cities appropriating \$1,000,000 or more in construction:

No. of buildings	Estimated cost
N. Y. City and vicinity.....2527	\$14,265,545
Chicago.....762	11,519,650
Detroit.....1093	4,486,235
Philadelphia.....1148	3,486,025
Boston.....317	2,778,000
Duluth.....91	2,088,080
San Francisco.....197	2,040,727
Cleveland.....1341	1,973,030
Akron.....527	1,756,140
Kansas City.....446	1,478,740
Los Angeles.....743	1,339,960
St. Louis.....785	1,279,144
Milwaukee.....218	1,258,034
Cincinnati.....1322	1,227,365
Pittsburgh.....436	1,214,521
Toledo.....382	1,149,269
Dallas.....100	1,002,195

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Torrey St., 11 rear, Ward 21; Fred J. Coleman, Morton & West; brick garage.
Bradford Ave., 45 rear, Ward 23; Carrie M. Horne; frame garage.
Grove St., 140, Ward 23; W. M. Bennett, F. H. Gowing; frame garage.
Fulton St., 61-63, Ward 8; Paul Barron Watson, F. T. Macomber; alter, mercantile.
Hyde Park Ave., 1259-65, River St., 1275-83, Ward 24; Thomas F. Fallon, W. E. Harding; alter stores.
Kingston St., 71-79, Ward 5; A. H. Ellis et al.; alter mercantile.
Berkeley St., 228, Ward 8; R. Elmer Townsend; alter mercantile.
Warren St., 469, Ward 16; First Baptist Church, Berry & Davison; alter church.

WATERTOWN WOMAN'S CLUB

WATERTOWN, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Watertown Woman's Club the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Beatrice Macomber; vice-presidents, Mrs. Della P. Brown and Miss Helen Sprague; secretaries, Mrs. Alice Robin, Mrs. Florence A. Edwards, and Miss Esther Dimick; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen L. McMan; auditor, Mrs. Carrie M. Fuller; directors, Mrs. Marian Soule, Mrs. Maud Parker, Mrs. Lella Wells, and Mrs. Annie Bolton.

FARM BUREAU ASKS FOR COUNTY LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
FAIRFIELD, Conn.—The Fairfield County Farm Bureau, which stands for more economical dairy production, for better dairy marketing, for placing farming on a business basis, and for developing sympathy for farm life among boys and girls, is now working on a plan to have a paid county leader whose duties, according to Charles H. Dilworth, secretary, would be "to line up the unproductive agricultural labor and land in the county through clubs and to instruct the local organizations and individuals in this line of work after it has been started."

NEWS PRINT PAPER MEN ENTER PLEA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plea of not guilty were entered by the seven defendant members of the Print Paper Manufacturers Association executive committee when arraigned before Judge Cushman in the Federal Court here today. Each furnished \$3000 bail.

They were given 13 days to file demurrers to the indictments, which were returned under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and charge a conspiracy to inflate print paper prices and restrain trade.

The men indicted are Philip T. Dodge, George H. Mead, George Channon, G. H. P. Gould, Edward W. Backus, Alexander Smith and Grant J. Sensenbrenner. These men are heads of the largest news print companies in the United States and Canada.

BURMESE AND MILITARY SERVICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
RANGOON, Burma—The Burmese express considerable satisfaction at their being now allowed to volunteer for military service in defense of the British Empire. Some 60 years ago a regiment known as the Pegu Light Infantry was raised in Lower Burma but proved a failure and was disbanded. Again, about 30 years ago, the opportunity was given to upper Burmans to bear arms; but the people were afraid of promising to serve for three years, and Indian military police were called in. Since then it has been the custom amongst Europeans to assume that Burmans are unfit for military duties. Latterly, however, the idea has been mooted that the methods of recruiting and approaching the people were at fault rather than the persons themselves. During the past year, however, the Government has sanctioned a company of Burmese military police; a company of sappers and miners has been sent to the front; and a double company of pioneers has been raised. Most of the men have come from the Lower Chindwin district; and now as many persons have volunteered for military service as the Government is likely to take, before the first detachment has been tested and proved its worth in the fighting area.

NEWSPAPER POSTERS FORBIDDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Board of Trade has issued a further order, extending the scope of the Paper Restriction Order of March 2. The new order states: The provisions of Article 2 of the Paper Restriction Order 1917, so far as they restrict the exhibition of posters making announcements with respect to the contents of, or advertising in any manner, any newspaper or periodical, shall extend to posters or advertisements of a similar character of whatever material they are made. Since the issue of the first order, and before the issue of this later one, various efforts had been made, by vendors of newspapers and others, to provide substitutes for the forbidden paper posters or contents bills, on which the chief events of the day had hitherto been announced. Large sales had been set up on which the contents bill was written; in some cases notices had been written in chalk on the pavement or on boards, and resort had even been had to printing on linen or cloth. All these devices, and all attempts to show newspaper posters of any kind are rendered illegal by the new order.

TRANSPORTATION OF WOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An order has been made by the Army Council, under the Defense of the Realm Regulations, prohibiting the delivery of foreign or colonial wool for carriage or shipment inland from any port in Great Britain without the authority of the Director of Army Contracts. Railway companies, dock and wharf owners, and canal and carrying companies should only act on instructions or permits issued by the War Department Wool Transport Officer, Great Northern Hotel, Bradford. Wool merchants, brokers, and forwarding agents should make applications for such permits to the transport officer in writing, stating sending points, destination, proposed route, quantities, marks, or sale and lot. The object in view is to regulate the transit, avoid congestion at ports and destination, and to minimize delay, such control having become necessary owing to the exceptional military demands made upon the railways and carrying companies. It is confidently expected that the scheme will result in considerable advantage to the trade, providing the cooperation of all concerned is obtained, and traders are urged to assist with cartage and handling even to a greater extent than at the present in order that railway wagons may be released promptly.

FLAG FOR BOY SCOUTS

MALDEN, Mass.—Group 1 of the Linden Boy Scouts was presented with a large parade flag yesterday by Mrs. Eddy Doherty, patriotic instructor of the Hiram G. Berry Post, Woman's Relief Corps.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fishermen on the schooner Philip P. Mantia, which has been tied up at this port for a week by the strike, returned to their vessel today, and are preparing the boat for sea. They said they were "tired of loafing" and wanted to get to work again. Capt. William Forbes commands, and plans to leave port late today. Immediate settlement of the strike in favor of the men did not develop and this crew at least does not wish to be idle longer.

Mackerel, the first to be landed this year, were sold at New York today for 50 cents per pound, according to advices received at the Boston fish pier. There were only a few fish, taken from a trap off the Virginia coast.

Three of the gill netting fleet of Gloucester are now engaged in fishing again, two of them arriving in port at Gloucester today with about 7000 pounds fresh groundfish. No other arrivals were reported at Gloucester, other vessels being tied up by the strike.

Groundfish arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier today were: Steamer Heroine, 109,000 pounds; schooners Flaviola, 6300; Rita A. Viator, 3700; Eva Avina, 2000; Olivia Sears, 1000; Mary, 3500, and Matthew S. Greer, 24,000. Two founder dredgers also arrived, the Little Fred, with 30,000 founders, and Hester, 2000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock, \$6.75; steak cod, \$9.25; 10.75; market cod, \$5.85; pollock, \$7.25 to \$8.50; large hake, \$11 to \$12; small hake, \$9.95 to \$12, and cusk, \$6.75 to \$8.25.

Mariners have been asked for opinion regarding the proposed change in position of Pollock Rip Lightship, 300 yards further east of the present station. The lightship was returned to its position today after extensive repairs necessitated by collisions with passing barges. Lighthouse officials are considering this change provided it meets with the approval of mariners.

HOME GARDENS IN MALDEN

MALDEN, Mass.—More than 350 persons attended a meeting in the interests of home gardens in the Malden Hill School auditorium last night. Francis A. Shove, a member of the School Committee and chairman of the Malden subcommittee on food conservation and supplies, presided and the speakers included two representatives of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau.

WOMEN'S CHARITY CLUB

The Women's Charity Club observed its birthday anniversary with a reception and breakfast at the Hotel Lenox yesterday morning. Mrs. Joseph C. Otis, chairman of the breakfast committee, presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. E. A. Horton, Dr. Willard Scott, Dr. C. H. Hare, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, A. W. Strauss and George Ware Boland.

NEW BERLIN COUNCILOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Herr Emil Eichhorn, a Berlin Socialist who has just been released from preventive arrest, was elected to the Berlin Town Council during his imprisonment, and is to be introduced into his new office at the next meeting of the council.

Regrouping of Assortments Brings

WOMEN'S SUITS

now at

Reduced Prices

Values to 35.00 24.75
Values to 40.00 29.75
Values to 59.50 39.75

All the preferred materials
All the popular colors represented

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BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD ADVANCES FRANK W. BALLOU

Director of Department of Educational Investigation Is Made Assistant Superintendent

Frank W. Ballou was elected assistant superintendent of schools to succeed Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, retired, at a special meeting of the Boston School Committee at 6 o'clock last evening. Mr. Ballou received four votes, Henry Abrahams, Miss Frances G. Curtis, Judge Michael H. Sullivan and Joseph Lee voting for him and Dr. Frederick L. Bogan not voting.

Mr. Ballou's term will begin Sept. 1, 1917 and expire Aug. 31, 1923. The salary is \$5500 a year. He is at present director of the department of educational investigation and measurement with a salary of \$3800. He entered the Boston service in that position in 1914. This work has attracted widespread attention and it is understood will be continued by Mr. Ballou in his new position.

Mr. Ballou is a native of New York State. He is a graduate of Teachers College of Columbia University, received his M. A. degree at the University of Cincinnati and his Ph. D. at Harvard in the department of school administration in 1914. He has been a teacher in a district graded school, was for three years principal of the technical school of the University of Cincinnati, was assistant professor of education at the same university, and lecturer on school administration at the Harvard Summer School in 1914 and 1916. He has rendered professional service to the schools in Watertown, Reading and Milton, Mass., co-operated as a specialist with the New York School of Engineering, and was Joseph Lee fellow for research in education for Harvard University at Newton.

Jacob Lehman of the Girls Latin School was retired on a pension of \$540 after 27 years of service. It was voted to hold the graduation exercises of the Public Latin School on the afternoon of June 21 instead of on the evening of that date.

CLEANERS AND DYERS MEET

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

IOWA STATE HAS
GOOD OUTLOOK
FOR BASEBALL

Coach Williams Has Splendid Material From Which to Develop a Strong Missouri Valley Conference Nine

AMES, Ia.—The Iowa State College baseball team is today busy preparing for its third Missouri Valley Conference championship baseball game, which will take place here tomorrow afternoon with the University of Nebraska as the opposing team. In the two games already played, Iowa State has been defeated by University of Missouri. Both games were hard-fought, the first being lost 3 to 2 and the second 5 to 4.

Missouri is considered to be one of the strongest, if not the strongest team in the conference, so that the outlook at Iowa State is considered bright. Headed by Captain Jones '17, a seasoned outfielder and with good men out for every position on the nine, Coach Clyde Williams is working hard to develop a fast aggregation.

At the first of the season Coach Williams was confronted with the problem of developing a catcher to take the place of Stewart, who did not return to school this year, but since starting practice, B. J. Firkins '17, a former third baseman, has shown up remarkably well at the receiving position and will probably occupy that place on the Ames nine. R. J. Burke, a sophomore, is being developed as an understudy to Firkins.

C. O. Greenleaf '18, R. M. Merrill '17, R. F. DeForest '18 and R. L. Neasham '17 make up the list of candidates for the pitching staff. They have all had several years of experience and are being counted on to work in the box.

L. T. Janda '18 and E. W. Neasham '18 are the most promising men for first base. Janda has developed considerably since last year and his hitting and fielding are above par. Neasham is a new man, but has shown up well in practice. H. W. Aldrich '18 and R. H. Brotherton '18 are both being worked at second base. Brotherton played second last year and Aldrich shortstop, and both men have good records in hitting and fielding.

Will Davis '19 looks best of all the candidates for the shortstop position. He is only a sophomore, but has a splendid high school and freshman record. In the practice games of the early season he has shown real ability at running bases and as a pinch hitter. W. H. Tomlinson '17 and E. H. Levens '19 are also trying out for shortstop.

Third base will probably be held down by J. R. Owens '19 who has had little trouble in convincing Coach Williams he is the man for the position. He is also something of a pitcher and may be used in the box part of the season. D. J. Dallas '18 is the other most likely candidate.

Captain Jones has first claim on left field, having played that position for two years. The other outfield positions will probably be played by E. W. Renner '18 and Neal McGrew '17 who are both veterans. Of the new material trying out for positions J. C. Davis '19, G. A. Evans '19, H. S. Shilleto '19, D. R. Merchant '19, E. R. Handley '19, C. V. Tregillus '17 and C. F. Sanborn '18, look the best in practice and have the biggest chance of securing a place on the varsity.

The practices so far this year have consisted in daily games with fast infield work and special emphasis being placed on base running and sliding. In an effort to develop a more reliable pitching staff, Coach Williams has given every man out in uniform an opportunity to work in the box with the result that several men have shown up as possible emergency pitchers.

INTERNATIONALS
TO OPEN SEASON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With a much stronger appearing circuit and the outlook good for some hard-fought games with the American Association at the end of the season, prospects of the International Baseball League having a successful season this summer are considered bright. The league opens its race this afternoon with four games.

This year's opening dates give the southern division teams the honor of opening at home. The Buffalo champions will open their season at Newark. Toronto, one of the two Canadian cities represented, is to open at Baltimore, while Montreal, the other Canadian entry, plays at Providence. Rochester will be at Richmond for the other game.

LEHIGH ELECTS PARISH

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Calvin Parish, a junior at Lehigh University, living at Scranton, has been elected captain of the Lehigh University wrestling team for next year. He wrestles in the 158 pound class.

PITCHER M'QUEE RELEASED

CHICAGO, Ill.—William M'Quee, a left-handed pitcher, was released Monday by the Chicago Nationals to the Providence club of the International League. M'Quee came to Chicago from Toronto.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Kansas City & St. Paul 2.
Cincinnati 1, Toledo 0.
Indianapolis 4, Columbus 1.
Milwaukee 3, Minneapolis, postponed.

PICKUPS

President H. H. Frazer of the Red Sox is due to arrive in Boston tomorrow.

Ray Keating, former star pitcher for the New York Americans, is doing some excellent work for the Toledo club.

The Red Sox are to have military drill while at home and Secretary Lane is going to secure a drill master for them.

Had the outfield been harder, Fred Bailey of the Braves would easily have made a home run on his three-base hit which went over Cravath's head.

Hartsell, former outfielder for the Philadelphia Athletics and later manager of the Toledo club, has been working out with the latter team.

Manager Jones of the St. Louis Browns is going to carry four left-handed pitchers this summer. They are Plank, Wellman, Hamilton and Koob.

Catcher Burns of the Philadelphia Nationals has been helping Head Coach Roy Thomas develop the University of Pennsylvania baseball players.

The Boston Braves did not have any military drill this morning, but devoted their attention to baseball practice under the direction of Manager Stallings.

It looks very much as if the White Sox pitchers were in championship form. Cicotte pitches a no-hit, no-run game and then Faber turns in a two-hit no run game.

J. R. McAleer, formerly a star of the major leagues and later president of the Boston Americans, claims that the present-day stars are no better than those of former years.

C. T. Hickman, a former major-league star and for the past three years coach of the West Virginia University nine has been elected Mayor of the city of Morgantown, W. Va.

Larry Lajole evidently intends to be a playing-manager in the International league this summer as he is playing second base and batting fourth in the spring practice work.

Last year Barnes of Boston was quite successful when he pitched against Alexander of Philadelphia and judging from yesterday's showing he is going to be just as successful this year.

There is going to be a "Barry Day" at Fenway Park this spring. It will be a week from Thursday and a delegation of about 500 fans is coming from Worcester, the home of Manager Barry.

First Baseman Konetchy of the Braves did some hard batting yesterday getting a three-base and a two-base hit in three times at bat. His three-base hit struck the fence in left center on the first bounce.

New York keeps right on winning in the National league and yesterday it was a clean shutout with the Brooklyn champions as the victims. The Giants are now the only 1,000 per cent team in either major league.

The Boston Nationals certainly like to upset forecasts. Winning their first victory of the season was hardly expected to come the day they faced the great Alexander and yet that is just what happened yesterday.

Pitcher Schupp of the Giants is evidently in fine form this season and out to better his record of last year. Holding Brooklyn to five hits and a shutout is about good enough for any pitcher in his first appearance of the season.

John Lane, secretary of the Boston Red Sox, arrived in Boston Monday evening and is busy preparing for the opening game of the season at Fenway Park Friday. He says the team is in fine shape and that Manager Barry is handling it splendidly.

A fine exhibition of the greater value of timely batting over harder batting of not as timely an order is to be found in yesterday's Red Sox-Athletic game. Each team made eight hits, but the Boston ones were good for six runs as against only one for Philadelphia.

Outfielder Bodie of the Philadelphia Athletics is doing some consistent batting. It looks as if he intended to show eastern fans some of the batting which made him famous on the Pacific coast and which he failed to show as a member of the Chicago White Sox.

MID-APRIL TOURNAMENT
AT PINEHURST C. C.

PINEHURST, N. C.—The ninth annual mid-April golf tournament of the Pinehurst Country Club is scheduled to open here today with an 18-hole qualifying round. A silver trophy is offered the player who turns in the best medal score and two divisions of 16 each will qualify for match play. The president's trophy will go to the winner of the first division while the secretary's trophy will go to the second division winner. Runners-up and consolation winners will also receive trophies.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

New Orleans 6, Memphis 1.
Little Rock 2, Nashville 0.
Atlanta 4, Mobile 6.
Birmingham 6, Chattanooga 2.

LIVERPOOL IS
LEADING TEAM
IN LANCASHIRE

Captures Association Football Championship of That Section of the League—Leeds City Wins in Midland Section

LONDON, England.—The second of the war-time association football championships for the season 1916-17 was won on March 17 by the Liverpool club, who by securing a 2-to-2 draw with Everton, their local rivals, annexed the leadership of the Lancashire section of the league. The championship of the Midland section had already fallen to Leeds City, and both the champions have the distinction of being unbeaten on their own ground.

Stockport, at the moment of writing, are in the most favorable position for runners-up. They were one of the two clubs who went away from home on Saturday, performing this feat on the Manchester City ground, by 3 goals to 1. Manchester United were also beaten—by 2 to 0—at Rochdale. Stoke provided the second "away" victory by beating Southport 2 to 0. A huge score of 9 goals to 0 was compiled by Blackpool against Oldham Athletic, Harry Hampton, Aston Villa's international center-forward, securing four of the goals. Preston North End could only draw with Burnley Port Vale, 1 goal each, and Burnley drew the same at Blackburn, the score being 2 all. Burnley were beaten, 3 to 1, at Bolton.

Five matches in the subsidiary competition of the Midland section were played on Saturday. Three matches were drawn—Leeds City shared the two goals scored at Bradford, Bradford City participated in a goalless game at Huddersfield, and Lincoln City scored once to Grimsby's once. Sheffield United performed no mean feat in winning by the only goal at Barnsley, and Chesterfield did well against Hull whom they defeated by 4 to 1. Results of league to March 17:

	Pld	W	D	L	Pts	F	A
Liverpool	22	18	2	2	58	25	15
Stockport	22	16	7	5	39	28	18
Everton	22	15	7	7	37	31	26
Stoke	22	15	7	7	37	30	25
Manchester City	22	14	8	7	36	49	29
Burnley	22	14	4	11	32	72	55
Manchester U.	22	12	6	10	30	42	48
Rochdale	22	12	5	12	29	47	60
Southport	22	10	8	12	28	40	43
Blackburn	22	10	4	14	24	51	62
Bolton	22	8	13	12	22	55	67
Oldham Ath.	22	8	6	15	22	54	81
Preston N. E.	22	7	7	15	21	43	63
Blackburn R.	22	7	7	15	21	40	63
Bury	22	7	7	15	21	40	63
Blackpool	22	6	7	17	19	44	80

Under the auspices of the London Combination, West Ham, after two successive defeats returned to winning form and scored five goals at Tottenham to the home club's two. Tottenham obtained a similar victory at the expense of Clapton Orient. E. Bassett scored four goals for the winners, while F. Walden, his wing partner, added the other. Fulham, playing only 10 men, inflicted a 3-to-1 defeat on Southampton. Watford did well in making a draw of two all at Chelsea. The Palace Millwall won by 1 goal to 0, against the Arsenal and Queen's Park Rangers and Luton by their fine finish snatched a 2-to-1 victory at Brentford. Results of London Combination to March 17:

	Pld	W	D	L	Pts	F	A
West Ham U.	21	23	5	3	51	31	16
Millwall	21	20	4	7	44	64	39
Tottenham	21	19	4	8	42	79	52
Chelsea	21	17	4	10	38	66	38
Fulham	21	17	2	11	36	85	42
Clapton O.	21	16	12	3	34	41	24
The Arsenal	21	14	6	10	30	46	38
Southampton	21	11	7	13	29	47	60
Crystal Palace	20	10	7	13	27	52	56
Watford	20	6	9	15	21	46	75
Queens P. K.	20	6	14	27	37	62	82
Brentford	20	7	9	19	18	46	80
Clapton O.	21	5	7	19	17	40	78
Portsmouth	20	3	2	15	10	38	89

"Took over the record of Reading—seven matches, all lost.

No unexpected results were recorded in Scottish League football. The Celtic won again by 2 to 1 at Airdrie, both their goals being scored in the first three minutes. The Rangers defeated Falkirk by 2 to 0, and Morton, for whom Paterson got three goals, beat an improvised team from Raith by 7 to 0. The Hibernians entertained Queen's Park and overcame the amateurs by 5 to 1. Victories of 4 to 1 were obtained by the Academicals against Aberdeen, and by Dundee against Dumbarton. Third Lanark beat Kilmarnock by three clear goals; Ayr got the better of St. Mirren by 2 to 1; the Hearts were successful on the Clyde ground by the only goal; and the game between Motherwell and Partick was drawn, one all. Results of Scottish League to March 17:

	Pld	W	D	L	Pts	F	A
Celtic	21	22	9	0	53	55	15
Glasgow Rangers	21	21	2	5	47	64	24
Green's Morton	21	5	7	47	14	34	34
Airdrieonians	21	17	9	41	60	36	36
St. Mirren	21	15	8	9	38	47	35
Third Lanark	21	14	10	38	42	32	32
Kilmarnock	21	15	15	38	59	43	43
Motherwell	21	14	5	14	33	53	53
Dumbarton	21	12	7	13	31	52	65
Partick Thistle	21	11	7	13	29	36	34
Falkirk	21	10	9	14	29	48	48
Clyde	20	7	14	9	28	35	42
Ayr United	20	11	6	16	28	40	50
Hibernians	20	9	10	14	28	54	64
Hamilton A.	20	9	9	14	27	61	61
Heart of Mid.	20	12	10	26	38	55	55
Dundee	20	10	3	19	28	60	63
Queen's Park	20	9	15	28	46	65	65
Bath Rovers	20	7	20	17	32	80	80
Aberdeen	20	6	6	21	18	52	67

Glenora earned the right to compete in the final for the Irish Cup against Belfast Celtic, by defeating the Distillery team in the replay by 3 to 1.

The final of the Intermediates Cup was also played the same day in Belfast. As a result the cup goes to Dublin, for Stranville got the better of Dundela.

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NEW YORK NOW
ONLY UNBEATEN
NATIONAL TEAM

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR MARATHON RACE

Chairman G. B. Billings of the athletic committee and Manager G. V. Brown of the Boston Athletic Association have completed arrangements for the annual 25-mile Marathon run from Ashland to Boston, which will be held Thursday under the auspices of the association. In completing the plans for the race Monday, Chairman Billings and Manager Brown visited the police departments of Ashland, Framingham, Natick, Wellesley, Newton and Brookline to arrange for the policing of the course.

Every effort will be made to keep the roads over which the runners will go free from automobiles, which for the past two years have crowded on to the course at several points and bothered the runners. As usual, the race Thursday will start from Ashland at noon, and will finish in front of the B. A. A. clubhouse on Exeter Street. Manager Brown reports the roads in first-class condition. The last stretch, from St. Mary's Street, on Beacon Street, to the finish, will be roped off and policed. Only official and press cars will be allowed in the exclusive path to the B. A. A. house, Exeter Street.

Many of the out-of-town runners arrived Monday. William Kennedy, who hailed from Chicago last year, but who has been working in New York up to a few weeks ago, expects to be more prominent than in past years. Hannes Kolehmainen and Vilho Kyrönen are being looked upon as the favorites. Kyrönen knows the course, having been over it several times, while it will be new to Kolehmainen.

A. F. Merchant of the Boston Athletic Association is thought to be able to hold the two favorites. In a time trial recently he ran from the railroad station at South Framingham to the B. A. A. clubhouse in Exeter street in 2h. 5m. Three more entries were received Monday. Leimpros Antonopoulos, a Greek; Samuel Gootner, the English High School runner, and Frank Fuller of Roxbury, being those to increase the entry list to 64.

M. V. CONFERENCE
HAS A SCHEDULE
OF 25 CONTESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Provided present plans are carried through this year's Missouri Valley Conference baseball championship title will be settled on the basis of 25 games, the shortened schedule being due to the dropping of baseball at Drake University and its recent cancellation at Washington University, St. Louis, together with other sports, on account of the war.

Four of the games scheduled have already been played, University of Missouri winning all of them, two at the expense of Kansas State Agricultural College and the other two at the expense of Iowa State College. The remainder of the dates as compiled by The Christian Science Monitor from reports from the various conference colleges follows:

April 19—Nebraska at Iowa State College; 25—Nebraska at University of Kansas; 26—Missouri at Iowa State College; Nebraska at University of Kansas; 27—Missouri at Iowa State College; Nebraska at K. S. A. C.; 28—Nebraska at K. S. A. C.; May 2—K. S. A. C. at Missouri; 3—K. S. A. C. at Missouri; 4—Iowa State College at Nebraska; 5—Iowa State College at Nebraska; 6—Missouri at University of Kansas; 11—Missouri at University of Kansas; 16—K. S. A. C. at Nebraska; 17—K. S. A. C. at Nebraska; 18—University of Kansas at Missouri; 19—University of Kansas at Missouri; 23—K. S. A. C. at University of Kansas; 24—K. S. A. C. at University of Kansas; 25—University of Kansas at K. S. A. C.; 26—University of Kansas at K. S. A. C.

PENNSYLVANIA
WINS SHUT OUT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—John Titzell, the University of Pennsylvania's left handed pitcher, won a pitchers' battle from Stanley Young of Williams College here Monday afternoon at Franklin Field, 4 to 0.

Titzell pitched a fine game after the opening inning, for only Howland, third baseman, and Capt. Clarke, the Williams shortstop, made safe hits, each getting a single. Young, too, pitched a fine game of ball. The latter's infield failed in the pinches.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pennsylvania 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Williams 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Titzell and Gilmore; Young and Kingsley. Umpire—McGowan. Time—1h. 55m.

CHARLES FOX TO COACH DEDHAM

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BOSTON BRVES DEFEAT PHILADELPHIA
BASEBALL CLUB DESPITE THE FACT
ALEXANDER PITCHES FOR THE LATTER

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
New York	3	0	1,000	333
Philadelphia	2	1	667	667
St. Louis	4	2	667	600
Chicago	3	3	500	333
Cincinnati	3	3	500	333
Pittsburgh	2	4	333	500
Boston	1	2	333	1,000
Brooklyn	0	3	000	000

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 4.
New York 5, Brooklyn 0.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

New York is today the only undefeated team in the National Baseball League following the victory secured by the Boston Braves over the Philadelphia club at Braves Field Monday afternoon by a score of 3 to 1, while New York was winning from the champion Brooklyn at Ebbets Field by a score of 5 to 0.

Boston not only became the first team to win from Philadelphia this season, but did it with the famous Alexander pitching for the losing club. It was also the first time Boston had won this season. Two other games were played, St. Louis defeating Chicago at Chicago, 5 to 1, and Pittsburgh winning at Cincinnati 8 to 4.

BOSTON CAPTURES
ITS FIRST VICTORY

The Boston Braves broke into the winning column in the National league championship series of 1917 Monday afternoon when they defeated the Philadelphia club at Braves Field, Boston, by a score of 3 to 1.

When Alexander was announced as the selection to pitch for the visitors, it looked very much as if Boston would have to take its third defeat of the season; but the Braves decided to upset forecasts, and they gave an exhibition of timely batting which returned them the victors. Barnes was selected to pitch for Boston, and he worked finely, allowing only four scattered hits.

The batting features of the game were three three-base hits in the fourth inning by Maranville, Bailey and Konetchy of Boston. The score: Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 3 7 5
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 4 0
Batteries—Barnes and Gowdy; Alexander, Oscher and Kullifer. Umpires: O'Day and Bransfield. Time—1h. 28m.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS
CHICAGO CLUB, 5-1

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago was unable to bunt hits off Meadows Monday and St. Louis won again, 5 to 1. The visitors bunched hits off Vaughn in the first and fifth inning and won easily. Manager Fred Mitchell presented a new lineup on account of the loss of Saier. Pitcher Reuther went to first base and made a credible showing. The score:

he score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	5	8	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	1

Batteries — Meadows and Snyder;
Pitchers — Hugh Carter, Prendergast and Wilson.
Umpires — Orth and Rigler. Time — 1h. 42m.

LONDON IN THE NINETIES

THE BLOOMSBURY READING ROOM

In writing of the great reading room of the British Museum, gently, but firmly and uncompromisingly known to its habitués as "the Reading Room," it is usual not to omit to mention that during Carlyle's days in Cheyne Row, he might have been seen sitting on a stepladder, under the gallery, for want of a seat at one of the tables. This is what it is usual to call local color, but to the ordinary man local color has been so scarce, under the famous Reading Room dome, that Carlyle and the stepladder have become, in the average description of the Reading Room, what the brown tree was to the Georgian painter.

Now the inwardness of the story is as thus. Sir Joseph Panizzi found the Reading Room a great court in the Museum buildings, and induced the trustees to cover it with a single dome, second in its span only to that of the Pantheon in Rome. Round the circular walls of this vast chamber are stocked some 70,000 volumes, access to which is obtained by a series of galleries. On the shelves, under the first gallery, are some 20,000 volumes, and these volumes are at the disposal of any reader, the only stipulation being that he shall return them to the place from which he removes them. The distance from the floor, however, to the first gallery is beyond the readers' reach, and so, to overcome this disability, stepladders have been provided.

Thus, the raison d'être of the stepladder stands revealed, though why Carlyle sat upon it is another story. The Reading Room in Carlyle's day was not desperately crowded. This was before the nineties, but it was then just as much a nuisance to be constantly crossing and recrossing the floor, to remove books from the shelves and return them, as it is now. Consequently there grew up a habit, which remains unto this day, of standing under the gallery to consult a volume, and then immediately replacing it on the shelf. If a stepladder was at hand, and the search was a prolonged one, that stepladder ran the risk of being appropriated as a temporary seat. Everybody used them so, from those renowned historians William Hartpole Lecky and Samuel Rawson Gardiner, in the nineties, down to the humblest "boarder" of the day. Not only sat on them, but piled books on their steps, to the small inconvenience of others waiting to use them for the purpose for which they were originally ordered.

Now "the boarders" were as much a recognized institution as was the Reading Room itself. Male and female, the whole tribe may be said to have been created by the Reading Room. They were, of course, the lineal descendants of "Grub Street." Now "Grub Street," in the nineties, under the magic wand of some chubby municipal godfather, had changed its name to the superlative one of "Milton Street," and the change was reflected in the altered circumstances of its denizens. The "Grub Street" of Pope and Johnson sought its day's work in the shops of the booksellers, and retired, to perform its trade in a cheap tavern, or to the garret in which it slept and lived. "The boarders" slept where? No man ever knew, but, during the day, their landlord, to whom they paid no rent, was the State.

No sooner were the great doors behind the long line of huge Corinthian columns, on the main facade, thrown open, than they began, one after another, to climb the steps. Depositing their wraps in the cloak rooms, they would settle down at desks which were as much theirs as if they were in their own lodgings. Lunch time and dinner time found them at the refreshment bar, at the end of the Roman sculpture gallery, or crossing the great courtyard to the cheap eating houses in the neighborhood. They washed their linen surreptitiously, in the basins of the lavatories, and imposed upon soft-hearted attendants in receiving letters for them. Their industry and patience was something surprising. All day, and every day, they hunted through catalogues, turned the pages of newspaper files, and copied, and copied, and copied—documents and books of every description, in every known language. As they had been the first to come, so they were the last to go. In the fading twilight of the long summer evenings, or when the lamps were lighting the endless streets of Bloomsbury, they would fit down the steps, and disappear into London.

The fact is that it is to be suspected that "the boarders" of the house by day was much more attractive than their homes by night, and they clung to it, pathetically enough, until the hand of the great Reading Room clock crept slowly round to the dreaded hour. The most prominent of them was a tall slight man, who bore an extraordinary resemblance to Mr. Pinocchio of the Honourable Society of Cogens. He too had a way of arriving unshaven. He too affected gray trousers and a frock coat tightly buttoned. His disheveled silk hat could have been exchanged for that of Mr. Pinocchio, with only the incident of size to betray the fact. He had a nice taste in colors too, and was fond of a red tie of a peculiarly eye-smiling hue. Whilst when he left his desk, for any purpose, his right hand was always plunged between the lapels of his frock coat, like Mr. Pecksniff in Barnard's illustration.

The whole little coterie, meeting every day, seemed to know one another, and many and long were the consultations, in the passages, of the leading gentleman with the leading lady, an elderly little spinster with a passion for black velvet, and a simple vanity for airing a connection with a famous Irish parliamentarian of a passed epoch. So they played their

part, and a not unuseful part, for though poor, they were not ignorant, and combined amongst them a wonderful mastery of books and languages. All of them, probably, had started out seeing themselves Swinburnes or Merediths, Ruskins or Carlyles, and here they were, glad enough to eke out a living as literary "devils" and copyists, and proud if only they could have found their names in even a humble "Dunciad."

It may be imagined, therefore, with what contempt "the boarders" regarded "the advertisers." The advertisers came one day like the locusts of Egypt. They covered desks with directories, which they appropriated for hours together, and with piles of envelopes and circulars to which, with untiring labor, they affixed addresses hour after hour. "The boarders" were distraught, the ordinary readers amused when they could find seats, and when they could not. Then suddenly the blow fell. "The advertiser" was cut off in all his strength, in a night, and henceforth the Reading Room knew him no more. But the righteous suffered with the wrong-doers, the just "boarder" with the unjust "advertiser." A number of new rules made their appearance, which eliminated "the boarders" post-office, and precipitately closed the surreptitious laundry in the basement.

A separate blow was aimed, at the same time, at the novel-readers. These were chiefly young women, with more time than money, who, in the afternoons, when scholars most did congregate, would turn the room into a sort of circulating library, licensed to be read on the premises. The rule that, for the future, novels could only be obtained for bona fide literary purposes, put an immediate end to their visits, and the great Reading Room reverted to the uses intended for it by its original founders.

There, amidst a faint aroma of leather bindings—bindings of russet, of morocco, and of calf, of leather-covered tables, and luxurious, leather-seated chairs, the web of literature was daily spun. Some one surely should have brought Mr. Kipling there that he might include a mention of that faint, peculiar odor in his lecture on smells. It was surely the busiest and most silent corner of the Empire.

Except to ask a question, in a whisper, of an attendant or of the librarian on duty, no one spoke. Attendants and readers alike crept silently over the movement of books on the desks was dulled to nothing by the heavy padding on these. Slowly but steadily the attendance would thicken as the day went on. About five in the evening it was at its highest. Then slowly the room would begin to empty. As the great minute hand of the clock swept round to six and then seven, chair after chair became vacant. But still the industrious fingers of "the boarders" turned the pages before them, or drove the pens across the paper, ticking off shillings as they went. At last the fatal gong sounded. The last boarder picked up his papers. The lamps were twinkling all along the railings of the dim, vast courtyard, whilst from behind the house came the ceaseless roar of the traffic plunging and pouring through Oxford Street.

TRANSVAAL GOLD YIELD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—During the month of February there has been rather a heavy decline in the Rand gold yield. The total for the period is 61,300 ounces short of the total for January and \$2,270 ounces below the February, 1916, results. The aggregate yield for February this year works out at 721,300 ounces, valued at approximately £3,063,976. The value of the production for the corresponding period a year ago was £3,201,063. There is a fair increase in native labor this year as against a slight decrease 12 months ago.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Professor Henry C. Cadbury of Haverford College, who is acting as chairman of the peace department of the Friends' General Conference, has aided in working out, for congressional approval or rejection, a plan by which "conscientious objectors" against war, in the United States, may serve the Nation. It includes enlistment for farm service, with pay on the same basis as in war. Professor Cadbury is of a well-known English family, Quaker in origin, which is identified with the cocoa trade, and with many forms of philanthropy.

Alexandre Ivanovitch Chingaref, Russian Minister of Agriculture and Provisions, is a deputy for Petrograd, and a prominent member of the Cadets. M. Chingaref is regarded as one of the rising men in Russia. He is an expert on financial questions, and is thoroughly acquainted with Russian economic life.

George Creel, who is to be civilian member and executive chairman of the newly created Committee on Public Information named by the President of the United States to supervise the censorship during the war with Germany, is a close friend of President Wilson, and, in the 1916 campaign, took the place, as biographer and defender of the President, which William Bayard Hale filled in the 1912 campaign. Mr. Creel is a man with considerable daily newspaper experience in his early years, who, of late, has done most of his writing for the magazines, weekly and monthly. He for a time held the office of director of public safety in the city of Denver, Col. He is a Progressive of the more radical type, and has given more attention, of late years, to social reform projects than to the technical phases of journalism and literary production. Under the terms of an executive order, the commission will begin its work immediately; but it is planned later to secure from Congress a law giving the commission authority to execute its rulings. Much of its future success depends on the proposed law governing espionage and publicity concerning war operations which is now before Congress. If the measure goes through with the drastic provisions which it had when it came from the War Office, the press of the Nation will probably not be unanimous in its approval of the censors' powers.

Bertram G. Goodhue of New York City, who has just been admitted as a member of the National Academy of Design, since 1914 has practiced the profession of architecture alone. But his fame was made while he was of the firm of Gram, Goodhue & Wentworth, in Boston, during the years 1891 to 1914. It was in collaboration with Mr. Gram that he aided in creating a renaissance of interest in and use of the art of the Middle Ages, and utilized his exceptional gifts as a designer (formerly spent on book decorations and types) in adorning ecclesiastical edifices and similar buildings. Mr. Goodhue got his training in architecture under Renwick, most renowned of the mid-Nineteenth Century architects of ecclesiastical structures in the United States.

John Henry Jowett of New York City, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, announces his acceptance of a call to succeed the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, as pastor of Westminster Chapel, London, his departure to take place early in 1918. A proposal that he should serve half the year in each city, and act as a mediator between the two peoples, has been declined. He sees awaiting him in London, at the close of the war, opportunities that promise to take all of his time, ability, and power to meet; and so he will return to his native land. Dr. Jowett came to the Fifth Avenue Church, following a pastorate of the Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, where he

was the successor of R. W. Dale, a noted preacher who also was a municipal statesman. Mr. Jowett expects to have a chance in London, to aid in solving problems when the soldiers return from the war with new views about many things.

Sir Thomas Tait of Montreal, well-known throughout the British Empire for his success in managing railway transportation interests in Canada and in Australia, has again won increased attention to his words of advice by his recommendation that all the railways of Canada should be combined in a single system. Further competition he considers wasteful and a sign of national inefficiency. He proposes that the Dominion shall take over the assets and liabilities of the roads, and so direct the future operation of the lines that economies will follow and wastes will be avoided such as now come with the duplication of plant and equipment. Sir Thomas is a McGill University graduate, who entered on railroading as a calling in 1880, as soon as he came out of college. The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific provided his education in the technique of the business, and it was with the latter company that he rose to be manager of traffic on all lines. In 1903 he went to Victoria as chairman of the Commission of State Railways, and there he remained until 1910.

Andre Tardieu of the French Chamber of Deputies, who has been named by France for the responsible post of high commissioner to the United States, with authority to coordinate and control the many commissions from France now operating in America, has visited the United States, lectured at its universities, studied its political life, interviewed its statesmen and publicists, and put himself on record in a book giving his impressions of what he saw, heard and felt. Consequently he will be exceptionally qualified for his new duties. When he arrives he will find friends, as well as Washington officials, awaiting him. As a journalist and the former editor of Le Temps, and as a diplomatist, M. Tardieu comes to his important task with peculiar qualifications.

CIVILIAN SERVICE PLAN
By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—A new bill has been submitted to the Folketing proposing that civilian service shall be permitted to those who have conscientious objections to military service. Such civilian service will be for a period equivalent to the longest period for which any civilian can be called upon, to perform military service. The work done will be to the benefit of the State, and the nature of the work to be undertaken will be arranged by the Minister for the Interior.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

War and Chivalry

DALLAS NEWS—War quickens the instinct of chivalry that is in most men in varying degrees of dormancy. Generosity is one of the true attributes of courage. Men who go to the firing line are made by the danger they expose themselves to more susceptible to this influence, but even those who stay at home ought not to be altogether impervious. A nation in the mass ought to act more chivalrously when it is at war than when it is not. The opportunity to practice chivalry will not be wanting for those of us who stay at home. There is one way in which all of us can practice it. This is by showing something more than the wonted courtesy to all Germans with whom we come in contact. Either they are citizens or guests of the country. If citizens, they deserve to be exempt from doing anything to awaken it; and if guests, they are entitled to it by the laws of hospitality so long as they do not abuse hospitality. To make derogatory remarks about Germans or otherwise act offensively toward them is not an exhibition of patriotism. It is an exhibition of hoodlumism, which injures the cause it is meant to help. The man who stoops to this method of showing his patriotism is very apt to be one of the class which would be first caught by a conscription law; that is, they are men whose patriotism is not of the quality that urges them to enlist.

Saving American Art!

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER
—Four years ago an exhibition largely of extravagant and even grotesque works of art was given in New York and was widely heralded as a revolution that was to regenerate and to "save American art." American art, however, refused to be saved by the vagaries of a certain group of foreigners, many without standing in their own country, and neither they nor feeble imitators in America have been able to found a school nor to secure the attention of the public, which is convinced that progress in art does not lie through admitting the immature to the circles of the elect or getting inspiration from the untrained efforts of babes. The failure, however, of the new group to get any large following has whetted their appetite for factitious recognition, and New York is once more "saving American art" by another show, quite the greatest on earth in size and freedom from any restrictions or restraints, but which violates all the fundamentals of art and education by throwing down all the barriers between infantile groupings and the achievement of mature minds and trained hands. This nat-

urally produces a rare show that is full of comic if not tragic surprises, but it will not save American art. Indeed, if American art has to be saved in this way it would be better for it that it perished.

The Censorship

PEORIA STAR—Every newspaper in the land will gladly comply with any reasonable request of the authorities. No newspaper in the land would think of publishing information which would give aid or sustenance to the enemy. On the other hand, to pass a law absolutely prohibiting any just criticism is un-American. If a canned beef scandal should arise, does the Administration think anything would be gained by keeping knowledge of it from the people? Does the Administration or the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy—to particularize—believe that the cause of freedom and justice would be advanced by any such course? The press of the United States is of one accord as to the war upon which we have embarked. It is supporting it in every way possible. A free press and free speech are the groundwork of American liberty. Its cause will not be advanced by the introduction of autocratic methods in handling questions of this character.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ADELAIDE, So. Aus.—The returns of the South Australian Wheat Board are highly satisfactory. In no single district has the harvest failed, in fact the Government's estimate in December of 34,000,000 bushels will be exceeded by no less than 6,000,000 bushels. This yield constitutes a record for the State and shows an increase of 7,000,000 bushels over last year's yield.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN LOAN ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—In the territory occupied by the Army subscriptions to the Italian loan are proceeding with rapidity and unanimity which afford evident proof of the attachment to the mother country and the noble enthusiasm of the people for the war of liberation.

To the first Italian loan 1,000,000,000 francs was subscribed, to the second 2,000,000,000, whilst the success of the present loan is much greater, inasmuch as subscriptions have already reached the sum of 3,000,000,000 francs. All the liberated communes from the greatest to the smallest have contributed to it, while the deposits made by private persons at the Post Office have been most satisfactory.

The most remarkable results have been reached in the communes of the political district of Montefalco, where the subscriptions amount to about 1,100,000 francs, of which \$40,000 francs has been collected by the Agricultural Bank of Cervignano, which has shown fresh activity by conducting a very vigorous propaganda in favor of the loan.

Next in order of amount comes the small district of Primiero (Trentino), where the communes have subscribed respectively 300,000 and 200,000 francs, and where the total reaches over a million. The districts of Gorizia and Gradisca have contributed 420,000 francs, of which amount 100,000 has been paid by the town of Gorizia, and 50,000 by the town of Cormons. Finally, 300,000 francs has been subscribed in the Gludicarte district, and 135,000 in the district of Caporetto. It should be recalled that the loans previously offered in the redeemed communes only yielded insignificant results.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

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Footwear for Every Member of the Family

New Styles
in
Women's Footwear
for Spring and Summer 1917

A—"The Princess," of all patent or dull kid, or patent vamp and kid quarter, \$7.50
B—"The Taxi," a spot pump of patent leather, light weight dull calf or white kid, \$8.50
C—"The Regent" pumps of patent leather, dull calf or wash kid, pair \$8.50

If we were to write about all the good looking shoes that are now in our stocks it would be necessary to write several volumes. One is immediately struck by the comparative lowness of price—due to our foresight, making our contracts before the unusual rise in price of leathers.

Of importance above all else in selecting your new footwear is that your shoes fit correctly. This is as essential to the style as the lines of the shoe. Our salespeople understand thoroughly how to fit your shoes perfectly. You are assured of the best styles, properly fitted, in our Shoe Department, Grand Avenue Annex.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FLUCTUATIONS OF STOCKS ARE AGAIN ERRATIC

Industrial Issues Easily Yield to Pressure — Shipping Issues Continue Prominent — Railroad Securities Relatively Firm

Narrow and mixed price changes prevailed in the first transactions of today's New York stock market. Later there was a tendency to harden throughout the list, although quotations did not get far from yesterday afternoon's closing figures. International Merchant Marine preferred advanced a point, China, Great Northern Ore, Studebaker and Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Mexican Petroleum were heavy at times, but there were rallies among them.

The Boston stock market also inclined upward after the opening. Gulf common worked a point higher.

New York prices continued firmer late in the first half-hour.

The Boston list did not change much.

Stocks were very irregular throughout the remainder of the forenoon. At midday prices were about half way between the high and the low levels.

Central Leather was off 1/4 at the opening at 84 1/2. After improving to 84 1/2 it declined to 82 and recovered 1 1/2 before midday. General Motors was up 1/4 at the opening at 108 1/2 and declined nearly 3 points before rallying.

Marine opened off 1/4 at 26 1/2. It declined to 25 1/2 and then advanced more than a point. The preferred was up 1/4 at the opening at 77 1/2. After advancing to 78 1/2 it dropped to 75 1/2 and then advanced 3 points before midday.

Maxwell had a net loss of 2 1/2 points at midday, when it sold at 77 1/2. Net losses at that hour were established by Bethlehem Steel "B," Crucible, Texas Company and Sears-Roebuck. Gains were recorded by Reading, Union Pacific and Ohio Cities Gas.

Gulf common opened off 1/4 in Boston at 101 1/2, advanced to 103 and dropped to 100, advancing 1 1/2 before midday. United Fruit was off 1/4 at the opening at 134 1/2. It advanced to 136 and again came off.

Trading was very quiet in the early afternoon and price changes were unimportant. The tone was steady at the beginning of the last hour.

At midday prices were about half way between the high and the low levels.

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NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold....	7 3/4	8	7 3/4	8
Alaska Ju.....	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4
Alis-Chal.....	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
A A Chem pf.....	100	100	100	100
A Bank Note.....	40	40	40	40
A B's Note pf.....	49	49	49	49
Am B Sugar.....	64	94 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Am Can.....	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	45
Am Can pf.....	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Am Car Fy.....	66	66	65 1/2	65 3/4
A Car Fy pf.....	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Am Cot Oil.....	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Am H & L.....	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14
Am H & L pf.....	61 1/2	62	61 1/2	62
Am Lined.....	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Am Lined pf.....	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Am Loco.....	67	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Am Smet's.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4
Am Smet's B pf.....	44 1/2	94 1/4	94	94
Am Sugar.....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Am Tel & Tel.....	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 3/4
Am Woolen.....	49 1/2	49 3/4	48 1/2	49
Am Zinc.....	43	43	42 1/2	42 3/4
Anaconda.....	78 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Atl Bir & Atl.....	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Atchison.....	102 1/2	102 3/4	102	102
Atchison pf.....	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
At Gulf.....	101 1/2	103 3/8	98 1/2	101 1/2
Bald Loco.....	53 1/2	53 3/4	52 1/2	53 1/2
Bald Loco pf.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Balt & Ohio.....	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
B & Ohio pf.....	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
Barrett Co. pf.....	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
Batopias.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel.....	130	130	130	130
Beth Steel pf.....	121	121	121	121
Beth Steel B.....	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2	125 3/4
BF Goodrich.....	50 1/2	50 3/4	49 1/2	50
Brook R T.....	66 1/2	66 3/4	66	66
Brook U.....	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
Burns Bros.....	123 1/2	123 3/4	123	123 1/2
Butte & Sup.....	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	43
Cal Petrol.....	21	21	20 1/2	20 3/4
Cal Petrol pf.....	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
Can Pacific.....	160 1/2	162 3/8	160 1/2	161 1/2
Can Pacific pf.....	84 1/2	84 3/4	82	84 1/2
Cerro de Pasco.....	35 1/2	35 3/4	34	35 1/2

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NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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Most Magnificent Hotel in the South
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J. A. SIERRARD, Proprietor
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Representative will be at Hotel on April 19th
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SOUTH NATICK, MASS.Large, comfortable rooms.
Suites with bath. Excellent table.
Garage accommodations.
Seventeen miles from Boston.
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The House has been doubled in size, all baths en suite, telephone and steam heat in each room.
It is located in the gateway to the White Mountains, only four hours from Boston. Elevation one thousand feet. State Road from Boston to the White Mountains.**THE BELLEVUE**
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L. M. STEVENS, Manager**Chequesset Inn**
WELLFLEET, MASS.
CAPE CODOPEN JUNE 15—NINTH SEASON
UNTIL MAY 15, 1922 BEACON ST. BROOKLINE
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Comfortable rooms, exceptional table. Rooms with or without bath.
Boating, bathing and special points of interest.
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Eight hundred comfortable rooms; three restaurants known from coast to coast; the largest Ball-room and Banquet Hall in Ohio; an Assembly Hall, and numerous private dining rooms provide every convenience.

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For One Person \$2 to \$3
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Suites at various prices.**The Hollenden
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BALTIMORE**Enjoyed by Kansas Cityans and visitors alike for its celebrated cuisine and service.
500 Fire-Proof Rooms
Entire \$1.50 and upward
Wallace N. Robinson, Pres.**SEATTLE, WASH.
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One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast**HOTEL
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DENVER, COLORADOSeventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL
800 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens
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IRWIN E. ALLEN, Manager**HOTEL STATLER**
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Every room has private bath, running ice water, and other unusual conveniences.
Also at Buffalo and Cleveland.
Now building in St. Louis and New York**HOTEL MEEK**
EUROPEAN PLAN
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT
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Rooms 500, 75c and \$1
316 Fulton Street, PEORIA, ILL.**HOTEL STATLER**
Cleveland1000 ROOMS 1000 BATHS
Every room has private bath, running ice water, and other unusual conveniences.
Also at Buffalo and Detroit.
Now building in St. Louis and New York**CALIFORNIA**
SAN DIEGO
Barbara Worth HotelOnly Hotel Lobby Overlooking the Plaza.
Rooms 75c to \$2. Suites \$4 to \$5 per day.
A Hotel for Your Mother, Your Sister, Your Wife and Yourself.**Shuster Apartments**
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Beautifully furnished single and double apartments with bath and kitchenette. Spacious porches and amusement hall. Rates reasonable.

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The ATLANTIC HOUSE"LOCATED ON ATLANTIC HILL"
100 ft. above the sea, overlooking one of the finest beaches—
NANTASKET
on MASSACHUSETTS Bay, unexcelled bathing facilities.Adapted to the requirements of the Business Man and his family, especially if the abnormal conditions this year make it necessary to be near Boston.
Desirable cottages to let arranged for home-keeping (meals may be taken at the hotel).
AWAY FROM ALL FORTIFICATIONS—
outside the belt of attraction for land or naval demonstrations—within 40 miles of Boston and its food supply.
Booklets and information at Hotel Thorndike, Boston.
JANFIELD DAMON, Manager.**BUY YOUR TICKET DIRECT TO
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500 Rooms. \$1.50 Per Day and Up.
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MESSAGE FROM
IRISHMEN SENT
TO M. MILIUKOFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., on St. Patrick's Day addressed a gathering in Liverpool of the United Irish League of Great Britain. The Irish people, Mr. O'Connor said, had been fighting for liberty for several centuries. They had never bargained for liberty in a selfish spirit; they believed in liberty everywhere. On this account he, therefore, considered that no nation in the world was more entitled and more delighted to congratulate the people of Russia on their liberation than the people of Ireland. I do not suppose, Mr. O'Connor continued, there is a single Irishman throughout the whole world who did not feel younger and more hopeful for his own country and the world when the startling news came to us that the long tyranny which had oppressed Russia was at an end, and that liberty had dawned for her many millions. Mr. O'Connor then asked permission to send a telegram to M. Miliukoff in the name of the gathering in the following words:

I am rejoiced as an old friend and an old comrade in our fight for liberty, to transmit to you the most heartfelt congratulations of Irish men and women of Liverpool, assembled on their national anniversary, on the entrance of Russia into the family of free nations. The resurrection of your people is to no one more welcome than to the Irish nation, which has always loved your race. May the war bring liberty to every nation in Europe.

Mr. O'Connor then went on to point out that in Irish efforts for liberty nearly every democratic measure passed through Parliament had been carried against the forces of reaction, by the votes of the Irish members. Regarding the proposed shelving of Home Rule, he said, many remonstrances were being presented. He was sure that if the democratic forces of Great Britain could have got into touch with the German people, and if the latter had had the same control as the British masses, the horrible Prussian militarist party would have been averted. Going on to deal with the recent Home Rule debate, Mr. O'Connor declared that it was one of the happiest of his 37 years' parliamentary experience. In consequence of the Prime Minister, in a moment of aberration, he said, donning the Orange scarf and beating the Irish drum the Home Rule Act had been declared irrevocable and irrevocable. "Settle, settle, settle the Irish question, here and now," was the cry of all parties. Home Rule being no longer opposed by any party. If England, Mr. O'Connor continued, was the European peace conference with the Irish nation still deprived of Home Rule, the cry of the delegates from Germany and Austria would be, "Hypocrite! to see the mote in the eye of your neighbor, and not to pluck the beam out of your own eye."

Mr. O'Connor then went on to speak of the revolution in Dublin, which he attributed to the revolution in Ulster. At first, he said, the rebellion had scant support in Ireland, but when the executions began, and every one acknowledged that there were martyrs, popular sympathy increased. Amid much enthusiasm, Mr. O'Connor declared in conclusion that the Ireland of 1880, consisting of pauper slaves, had been transformed into a nation of free men, free men owning the soil, after seven centuries of struggle, and who now expected an immediate restoration of their own Parliament.

At the meeting the following resolution was adopted: "That we strongly condemn the unsatisfactory and provocative attitude of the Prime Minister in the recent Irish debate, and declare that the long-continued demand of the Irish people and the bravery of her soldiers, as well as the interests and repute of the Empire and the cause of liberty for small nations, and also the principle of nationality for which the Allies are fighting, all call for the immediate concession of Home Rule to Ireland."

FRENCH HONOR
FOR MEMBER OF
BRAZILIAN SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The French Republican Committee of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture recently gave a banquet in honor of Senator Irineu Machado, a member of the Brazilian Senate, and president of the Brazilian Maritime League. A large number of parliamentarians, former ministers, senators and deputies were present, together with the ministers of Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Portugal.

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The speeches were opened by M. Mascaraud, the president of the committee, who recalled the protest made by Senator Machado in the Brazilian Senate immediately upon the violation of Belgium, and the fact that, thanks to his courage in thus taking the initiative, Brazil was the first among the nations to protest against the German action. Among the neutral powers, he said, addressing the guest, there is but one which protested officially, immediately and without hesitation, against the first violation of international law. That nation is yours, Senator Irineu Machado, and the public man who followed by so many others—the man whose voice was at that moment the voice of justice and of honor for yourself. We shall never forget the fact, and history will not forget it either.

M. Mascaraud concluded with a tribute to the Brazilian nation which "faithful to its historic traditions, remains today, as it has always been, at the head of the pioneers of civilization in the New World." He was followed by M. Stephen Pichon, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, who recalled that he was representing France in Brazil at the time of the delicate diplomatic negotiations between the two countries concerning the question of the Guyane. Further that it was with the assistance of Senator Machado, who did not hesitate to separate himself from his party in the matter, that he was able to arrange for arbitration, which settled the question satisfactorily and courteously. Then having referred in his turn to their guest's protest concerning Belgium, M. Pichon observed: From the moral point of view, therefore, Brazil is our first friend. The Brazilian Republic is the daughter of the French revolution, and of the positivist philosophy. She celebrates the fall of the Bastille as a national fête. Hence it is natural that we are passing the time through which we are passing we should find Brazil at our side. We shall never forget the moral comfort she has afforded us.

Replying in a vigorous speech which lasted more than an hour, and was greeted with prolonged applause, Senator Machado said that immediately upon the declaration of war he rose against those whom he regarded as the enemies of civilization, and that the motion he brought forward in the Senate on August 8, 1914, clearly enunciated three fundamental points. As a jurist he condemned the solution of questions by violence and force; as a citizen of a neutral country he recognized that neutrals could not be indifferent to the violation of the territorial integrity and of the rights of a nation not involved in the conflict, such as Belgium. He affirmed that the prevailing international code was part of the conquests of civilization, and of humanity, and that its violation was tantamount to an attack upon the common patrimony. Finally he pointed out that it was of capital interest to neutrals to see that the laws of war were respected, since failure to do so meant the return of humanity to barbarism.

Continuing, Senator Machado pointed out that it was Brazilian vessels that first broke the blockade even before the Rochester and the Orleans, the Tibagy and the Taquary having been the first neutral vessels to enter the port of Havre with the Brazilian flag flying from their mizen masts. When he added, the German note announcing the unrestricted submarine campaign was handed to the Brazilian Chancellor, he read it and at once informed the German Ambassador that Brazil refused to recognize its validity, and would confirm her protest in writing.

RAILWAY FARES IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Each day now sees India more and more involved in the war. A couple of months ago the railways announced drastic revisions of their time tables, reducing the number of trains in order to economize their equipment and rolling stock. Evidently this measure has not completely realized expectations, for it is understood, says a writer in the Statesman, that at the instance of the higher authorities, the various railway administrations are considering the advisability of increasing railway fares to the full maximum allowed under the railway acts. If this drastic measure is decided on, it is the third and intermediate classes which will be mainly affected, as the first and second class passengers are already charged up to the maximum on most lines. The present rate charged to

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PERIOD STYLES A SPECIALTY.
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Perfection Long Burner, 2-hole,
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third class passengers is one piece, or about half a farthing per mile. Even if this be doubled railway traveling in India will still, it is claimed, be the cheapest in the world. Nevertheless, it is calculated that even so low a charge as one farthing per mile will prove prohibitive to hundreds of thousands of would-be third class passengers.

WILLIAMS CLUB DINNER

The Williams Club, formed of Masons connected with Joseph Webb Lodge, died at the Boston City Club last night. Capt. H. Boyd Edwards, who had been with the Eighth Regiment on the border, spoke of his experience in that action. Thomas B. Kinraide presided.

EQUAL SUFFRAGISTS MEET

At the Boston Equal Suffrage Association meeting at 167 Tremont Street, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman gave the first in a course of six lectures on social philosophy. The lecture was followed by a discussion.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

A Woman Worker in Stained Glass

"There is no reason in the world why America should not have just as splendid stained glass windows and mosaics as have the older countries of Europe. We have the artists to design them, the materials with which to make them, and certainly plenty of places to put them in." Miss Grace Edith Barnes, the speaker, sat in the little office, partitioned off in one corner of the large front room of one of New York's old brownstone houses, which has been, like many of its fellows, made over for business purposes. She is known to some people as "the Glass Girl," also as the one woman in the business of making stained glass windows and mosaics. It is a rather new field for a woman, she agrees, but she grew into it naturally, and here is the story of how it came about that she is doing such an altogether enjoyable work, as she explained it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"My interest in stained glass began as a young girl. I was not yet 17 when I came to work for John La Farge. At first, I acted as a sort of helper for him; that is, I arranged for him to see the right people, which were the ones that he wanted to see, and kept away the wrong ones, which were the ones whom he did not wish to see. It was a happy day for me when, after two years, he began calling me his private secretary and treating me accordingly. That work for and with him was a liberal education to me, and it was not long before I developed a strong love of it. Mr. La Farge also called upon me to help him with his books, and I spent many long, long hours writing at his dictation, all in long hand it was, too, for I did not know anything about stenography. He also gave me every opportunity of learning all the details of the work in stained glass. At last, when some of his work was left unfinished, I simply had to go on and complete it. More orders kept coming in, and, as I loved the work so well, I could not bear to refuse them. The result was that I bought the shop where Mr. La Farge had had the actual work done, and have just gone on with it; that is all. It was only the natural thing to keep on doing what came to hand.

"One piece of work that we had begun just at that time was a big mosaic design by Kenyon Cox, for the capitol at Madison, Wis. I felt that that must be done, so I went ahead with it. I was thankful for all the training which I had received under Mr. La Farge, and that I was able to carry on the work. Soon after, Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, who was greatly interested in glass mosaic and probably knows almost everything there is to know about it, but had never done anything with that medium, designed a wonderful wall panel for a church. He gave me the design to carry out, and I cannot tell you how I enjoyed it. I do not believe that there is a man in the country who knows as much about mosaics as Mr. Blashfield. He has not only seen them, studied and read of them, but has had the privilege of climbing up on a scaffold and touching the great mosaics in Ravenna. I can think of no better fortune than working for such an artist. I was delighted when he liked what I did for Mr. Cox. When he was chosen to do this mosaic for a church in Washington, he recommended me, and begged that I be given the work to do. However, it was only after a competition that I obtained it.

"In making stained glass windows, every bit of the work is done by hand; there is absolutely nothing mechanical about it, and you would be surprised to know how many times each piece of glass must be handled. I counted up one day and found that no less than 12 times were absolutely necessary. All the lead work is done by hand, too, even the opening of the little slots into which the glass is fastened. No, I do not do the designing; I devote myself to carrying out the designs of artists like Mr. Blashfield and Mr. Cox. To be sure, I furnish designs, when asked; I have a designer who works with me. I like to have people come to me with ideas which they want carried out and then leave me a free hand, as most of them do. I have had a great deal of work to do for private houses and clubs, and have found the architects delightful to work with, as a rule. They are usually kind and encouraging and, after we have settled upon the designs to be employed, do not interfere with the details of carrying out the work.

"The greatest thing to know about making stained glass is where and how

to use the lead lines; the craftsman who does not know that could easily spoil the most beautiful design. The entire color scheme is influenced by these lead lines, for they are the means by which the idea of form is expressed, and form, as well as color, is necessary for the perfect whole in glass, just as it makes great sculpture fine. It seems to me that there is nothing so much like sculpture as glass.

"Then, too, in working in glass, we work with light and atmosphere. It is not like the use of paint on canvas. One must take into careful consideration the position it is to occupy and the sunlight and shadow to show through it. Thus, you see, choosing the glass is most important. Selecting the right bit for the right spot is often a lengthy task, for one must many times go through great piles of it to get the required color.

"Look at this piece, for instance," Miss Barnes held up an oblong section of glass in beautiful opalescent colors. "It may be that that delicate bit of rose pink near the center, or the soft, misty blue over in that corner, will be exactly what we need; if so, why, then we just cut them out. Then perhaps we must hunt a long, long time before we get the dark, purplish piece we wish for another part."

Out in the rear of the building, beyond the doorway curtained with lengths of burlap, men were busily working. "Sometimes I have as many as 20 at a time working here; that is as large a number as we have space for," she continued. "My policy is to make the men who help me just as enthusiastic as I am, just as interested in every detail. Sometimes, of course, we get a piece of work to do that does not altogether please us; then I always tell them not to grumble, that it will be done soon and then we will begin on some lovely thing. We are in that position just now, finishing up something that does not satisfy our own ideals, but we must obey orders and do our best. However, we have a most fascinating piece of work before us, a great mosaic which completes the wall where the first mosaic of which I spoke is placed. Sometimes I think I prefer mosaics to stained glass windows. And just look at the colors in this!" Miss Barnes had led her visitor around the corner to see the great canvas on which the artist had painted his design. "Can't you imagine what a glorious time we are going to have doing that?" she asked.

"Oh, I love this work, every bit of it. I can spend hours hunting just the one piece of glass for a certain place. Yes, it grows more interesting all of the time; if I did not love it, I would give it up at once. It is a great joy to be able to help our really great American artists to create such beauty here in our own country, and, as I said at first, there is no reason at all why, with all the artistic talent and the wealth of material for expressing it in this land, we should not have just as wonderful and beautiful stained glass and mosaics as those we see in Europe."

Another New Crocheted Bag

The latest thing in crocheted bags looks as though it were designed particularly to go with the sport suits. It is made of two perfectly flat circles, crocheted in a plain double stitch of worsted, or some other thick mercerized material. The two circles, which are about 7 inches in diameter, are sewed firmly together all around, except for 6 inches or so at the top. The handle is a strap of the same material, crocheted in the same stitch, and about 1½ or 2 inches wide. The bag is adorned with a spray of flowers, embroidered on with the same material, in contrasting colors, green leaves and pink or yellow blossoms, with loose stems hanging, and finished off each with a rather large bead to match the blossom. This is a big of brilliant blue. The same bag could be crocheted in emerald green, beige or deep rose—any color wished—and decorated with flowers that harmonized.

Boiled Raisin Cake

Let 1½ cups of seeded raisins simmer in water to cover for 20 minutes. Cream ½ cup of sugar, ¼ cup butter, add 1 egg beaten light, 1½ cups flour, ½ cup raisin water, 1 teaspoon each soda, cinnamon and nutmeg sifted with the flour. Add the raisins, well dredged with flour. Bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. This cake has a flavor all its own.

Vegetables From the Orient

Did you ever eat pe-tsai? It is one of the lesser known oriental vegetables which may be found in some New York markets, and which may easily be raised in the United States. Another name for it is colery cabbage, and a really delectable vegetable it is. Pe-tsai, or colery cabbage, is a native of China. It is a long, cylindrical vegetable which resembles both of the commoner things whose names it adopts for colloquial use. At one end it is quite curly, at the other it has a sort of stem similar to that of lettuce. This, however, does not protrude. The leaves are rolled closely about this central stem in a way which reminds one of cabbage.

Pe-tsai makes a delicious salad. The inner leaves may be served whole, or the outer ones shredded and served with French dressing or mayonnaise. They may also be used as a foundation for a fruit or vegetable salad.

The outer leaves of the pe-tsai may be cooked, boiled and served like spinach or bean greens. This vegetable, it has been found, grows very well in the United States, and may be planted twice a year if wished; in early spring and again in midsummer.

A Japanese terrap also has been im-

ported into this country. It is white and has a milder, more delicate flavor than our ordinary variety. It is good mashed, with butter and seasoning, or it may be boiled, cut into small cubes and served with a white sauce.

Swiss chard is another of the lesser known vegetables which makes an excellent dish boiled and, like spinach, served with chopped hard-boiled eggs. This is good mixed with sorrel, also boiled. Sorrel is another vegetable not particularly popular in the United States, though the French eat it a great deal and like it. They make a sorrel soup that seems to be a favorite dish, one of the "peasants' soups," as they call it. It is a thin soup, served with small pieces of bread broken into it. They also boil the sorrel and serve it as a hot vegetable. It has a rather peculiar flavor, however, and many find it more palatable when mixed with something else, beet tops, for example. The French also make it into salad, combining it with potatoes.

Garden cress, too, is useful for salad, and is not a bad substitute for water cress. It is very good sprinkled over potato salad or potato and beet salad, and it may be easily grown even in a very small garden.

Lace and Net Combinations Popular



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by courtesy of Lane Bryant

An afternoon gown in cream lace and black net

The sport suit is, apparently, the most popular thing in the clothes market today, according to fashion folk, but they add, the tailor made is a formidable rival just now. Side by side with the easy-going, loosely belted, capacious-pocketed sport suit, one may see the trim, well-fitting, carefully tailored suit demanding an equal share of attention. One specialty house, just off Fifth Avenue in New York, is devoting much attention to ready-to-wear apparel for the large women who have hitherto had difficulty in walking into a store, finding something that they could wear with ease and becomingness, and walking out with it on, when they wished, just like their smaller sisters. This house is now showing the new tailor-made suits of the season, cut on long graceful lines. Although the woman who wishes, may buy severely plain suits, still she is by no means limited to them, for many of those shown have fancy touches which add much to the decorative value, without interfering with the lines. One good-looking model has a vest, collar and cuffs of white Tussah silk, embroidered in gold thread. Five neat little brass buttons fasten the vest.

A smart suit is of navy blue serge, with touches of embroidery in blue silk and silver thread on the points of the collar, on the large pockets at the side, and on the narrow bands which gather the sleeves into a sort of ruffle just above the wrist. Large revers fall to the waistline in a simple effect and the loose, narrow belt fastens at the right side. The coat is cut off straight across the front in vest style, but is long at the sides and back; the skirt is corded upon a yoke at the sides and a deep tuck around it, except for the front panel, makes an attractive finish.

The coats of the new tailor-made suits come in all lengths; all one has to do is to choose what is most becoming, whether Eton style or the long one that reaches nearly to the bottom of the skirt, or any intermediate length. And the choice, if the coat is becoming, will be correct. As for materials, the ever-popular serge in navy blue or black, Poiret twill, gabardine and taffeta are the favorite materials.

Dresses suitable for street wear bid fair to be extremely fashionable this year. One of navy-blue satin is made much on the Russian blouse order, except that it fastens in front instead of at the side. It is finished off with collar, cuffs and a deep border about the coat-blouse of metallic thread embroidery in conventional design. An afternoon gown of faille de laine shows the new and popular combination of tulle and navy blue, the gown itself being of the blue, the trimming of tulle gray. This trimming consists of tulle bands and embroidery in gray thread to match. An unusual feature of the skirt is the broad band of embroidery around the bottom, in which a regular lace design is carried out in the gray thread. The modified barrel skirt, which is becoming when properly arranged, is shown in this model.

Combinations of lace and net are to be in great demand this year in

the thinner gowns, say the fashion experts. One handsome gown of cream-colored lace, combined with a square meshed net, is made quite simply and adorned at the waist by an unusual girdle of soft light-blue ribbon, tied in frequent knots to form a chain effect. This gown is cut on long, medieval lines, and the girdle is loosely knotted in front.

Another handsome afternoon gown, shown in the illustration, is made of a combination of cream lace with a rather heavily embroidered design and black net. The skirt, below the wide girdle-yoke, is made in a sort of wall of Troy pattern, edged with rows of narrow black velvet ribbon. Below the tunic, the skirt is finished off with ruffles of the net edged with the ribbon. A narrow, high belt of brilliant blue velvet ribbon is tied at one side and hangs in two long ends, which are adorned with a fringe of beads and little embroidered bead stars. More blue velvet ribbon is used on the blouse under the lace, coming up towards a point in the front. A small bouquet of tiny roses finishes off the corsage.

The apron is rushing into favor in all sorts of gowns. One afternoon affair of biscuit-colored Georgette crepe boasts two, one in back and another in front, both of which show rows of embroidery in gold thread in a lacy design. The narrow belt of grosgrain silk, to match the crepe, is embroidered in a simple, quaint design with pink and green beads.

Separate skirts are promised a great vogue this season and are to be had in all styles and materials. The woman who does not take kindly to the old-fashioned shirt waist will probably be delighted with the new mandarin coat blouses, made of Georgette crepe or of sheer cottons and linens or voiles. These in colors to harmonize with the skirt, their pleurms and loose belts are both comfortable and exceedingly smart.

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AT THE LEADING STORES

The Little Patch of Ground

At this time of the year, every one who really loves nature is longing to get a little patch of ground and start something growing. This call of the garden is strong with most home lovers, the world over. Nor does it require a large amount of land to make a really good flower garden or vegetable garden. It is only necessary to get out, some of these days, wander about in alleyways and peep into back yards, to discover that many people are improving their small amount of yard space as best they can.

Into such a back yard the writer made her way recently, searching for such enterprising home lovers. "What a cozy little space you have made this!" the visitor exclaimed. "In this small backyard, you have cleverly reproduced the Japanese ideal."

Sure enough, there was the summer house, close up against the back fence. Between it and the fence was a pergola, painted green, over which was trained a wild grape vine, running up from the green poles of the pergola. Just under each end of the pergola was a long, comfortable-looking green bench. A stone walk led from the summer house to the house, all the intervening space being left open for grass. This was to give a feeling of space. The summer house and pergola were set upon a raised terrace, which added to the Japanese effect of the garden. The green fence on either side was covered with wild grape vine.

"Through several years of experiment," said Mrs. Morris E. Mills of Chicago, mistress of the garden, "we have had so many satisfactory plants that greet us each year, that the many failures, due often to our inability to resist the allurements of the seed catalogue, are soon forgotten. At the beginning we found that, owing to the sandy soil, we were obliged to fill in with a stratum of black earth. Unless one is willing to take the trouble to properly prepare the ground, one cannot expect success in gardening. After the ground was thoroughly enriched and prepared, we sowed thickly with the best lawn seed obtainable. We originally had a level garden, but the various city engineers kept changing the level of the alley, so we put in our raised garden. My husband built the summer house and the pergola, and made the terrace. We have a drop table in the house, a place to keep dishes, a small refrigerator, and every facility for taking our suppers out there in the summer. We have a means of hanging Japanese lanterns, so that we can burn electric lights in them. In fact, we practically live out there in the summer."

"When it is all covered with vines, the fences and pergola as well, we feel well repaid for the work put upon it. Then, too, we enjoy it all so much. We are always impatient in the spring for the time to come when we can get at it. Our garden is a perennial one. In choosing these flowers, we were guided by the fact that the season is short, and it takes long to get annuals started. In our choice of vines we came to the wild grape vine and Boston ivy, in preference to the cultivated grape vine or woodbine. The Boston ivy is best, when a brick or stone surface is to be covered. We also found that a better effect was obtained when the lawn spaces were left unbroken by flower beds. A symmetrical arrangement is more restful in the long run, for as much around the house do not detract so much from the small lawn, and such an arrangement makes the garden easier to care for.

"Perennial flowers are so anxious to do their part, that a few warm days in January will bring their little heads above ground; and, about the time when it is possible to put annuals into the ground, the 15th of May or so, the perennials are many of them in bloom."

On one side of the yard, against the fence, they have tucked, here and there, in out-of-the-way nooks, native ferns, trilliums, hepaticas, buttercups, wild geraniums, violets, wild phlox, Virginia crowsfoot, wild aster or Michaelmas daisy, snake root, cowslip, turtle head, gentian, goldenrod. "We have found the wild phlox one of the most beautiful things in the garden. It was planted, where we had had failure after failure and were almost convinced that nothing would grow, but it spread over the ground like a lovely lavender blue carpet for four or five weeks in the spring; it is a beautiful green the rest of the season, even through most of the winter. Hardy

ferns are always beautiful and, in a city garden, where there is always much shade, are almost indispensable. We have found, among shrubs, lilac, deutzia, weigela, syringa, dogwood, barberry, privet, spirea, althea, elderberry, bush honeysuckle, hydrangea, Japan quince, and sumac will do well. Bechtel's crab, which is really a tree, but grows so slowly that it is a shrub for some years, is lovely and, by judicious pruning, can be kept in compact shape and suitable for the small garden.

"Among the perennials which we have found successful are achillea, columbine, delphinium or hardy larkspur, gallardia, hibiscus or mallow, hollyhock, phlox, if sprayed; Oriental poppy, pyrethrum, lychnis, German iris, day lily, plantain lily, tiger lily, lily of the valley, hardy chrysanthemum, spring daisy, narcissus, peony, veronica, Japanese bell flower, foxglove, and a few roses.

"We always plant a few annuals in a small hotbed or in the open ground, to fill in the bare spaces, and for this we like the old-fashioned zinnias. Originally coarse flowers, they have so improved in size, form and color, that now they are almost as handsome as dahlias. They are straight, neat plants, full of bloom. Asters are handsome, but their blooming season is short. If your garden is large enough, by all means plant them. The calen-

dula, or pot marigold, is satisfactory in a small garden, and is self-sown. Salpiglossis is a beautiful annual which is easily grown. Scabiosa is another which is beautiful for cut flowers. Sweet peas, of course, are lovely, if they can be planted in a new place each year, or just dig a deep ditch and renew the earth. But, for a small garden, we found them too much trouble. Nasturtiums are always good and do well even in poor soil and a hot place. Petunias will grow well if cared for, but care must be taken about the color.

"We divided our little terrace from the rest of the garden by a low, closely cut hedge of privet, which, when trimmed, gives almost the effect of a box hedge, and we have used the same in front of the house.

"A small garden must be neat and trim, or else it will look slovenly. Many think that large grounds are a necessity for a garden, but, with a minimum of work and expense, no yard is too small for a bit of green lawn, or flower beds and fences covered with green vines. With a trowel in hand, go out and poke around in the earth, and the vexations of daily experience vanish. It is such a joy to watch the green things poking through the earth, to watch them grow from day to day. We get wonderful returns from our garden."

Keeping House in One Room

Old-fashioned houses have their advantages and disadvantages in these days of kitchenette apartments, but one such has a distinct advantage over the more cramped quarters. It has lingered on after its more respectable mates have been torn down or turned into stores or apartments. In this old landmark, in a large city of the Middle West, there is a certain large room, once used as a drawing room in the days when that part of the city knew its brownstone fronts and handsome carriages. There is a large bay window in the room, and an aspect of large fireplace. In the window of this room, a young business woman, who makes her home here, has placed across one corner a large divan, across the other a table, the folding away kind found in old antique shops.

In the fireplace, she has a handy little gas stove, on a box, the metal pipe which feeds it being attached to the old chandelier in the center of the room. Beside the stove is an improvised cooking table, in the shape of a folding work table, covered with an oilcloth, and ready for instant use. Near this is a sheet-iron oven, which can be used for baking of any kind. In the closets, near the fireplace, are shelves, upon which are supplies in tin cans and jars. A tin box is used to keep any food which is left over, and on another shelf are dishes. All the odds go up the chimney, and when not in use, the housekeeper draws a screen in front, and so has a delightfully furnished living room.

Upon one of the closet doors she keeps, in denim bags, partitioned off to suit, all kinds of cooking utensils, papers, and other articles needed in the preparation of her meal.

"I do all my own cooking, even to frying cakes, baking bread, pies and cake, and cooking meat, and yet so good is the draft that there is absolutely no odor. You can see for your-

self. I have just been trying doughnuts." Upon her work table were two delicately browned loaves and a pan of cakes.

"One simply can't live always in restaurants, and you see how much I can get into the large room. I have one of the old-fashioned lavatories built into the wall here, so that gives me my water. I have as many as four guests at a time. It takes a little planning, but that is part of the fun. I like it much better than living alone in a small apartment or a hotel, for I have all the comforts of home."

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THE HOME FORUM

Bald Impositions

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT seems to the man in the street strong language of Mrs. Eddy's, when, in a passage in Science and Health, the Christian Science textbook, she brands as "a bald imposition," what she names "the beliefs of material existence." The full context reads, on page 99: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must deepen human experience, until the beliefs of material existence are seen to be a bald imposition, and sin, disease, and death give everlasting place to the scientific demonstration of divine Spirit and to God's spiritual, perfect man."

Mrs. Eddy has never been accused of not calling a spade a spade, throughout her writings, yet her clear-shining charity for all kept her from doing violence to the viewpoint of the honest person who has never thought along the lines that would expose to him the deception of material belief. In other words, Mrs. Eddy knew that the world would have to be educated up to the point of seeing the bald impositions to which it had blindly given acceptance, and until it was so educated, and in order to give it that education, the Discoverer of Christian Science proceeded in an orderly and logical way to prove to the satisfaction of the highest human reasoning the fakeness and falsity of material beliefs. It is because human beings have believed in the existence of other powers than God, infinite good, that the web of fear, ignorance, and material egotism has seemed so rational and so real.

The passage already quoted from Science and Health would indicate that the general terms for the bald impositions that have been accepted as law by universal consent are "sin, disease, and death." Certainly these names do include the whole of human woe. With sin, disease, and death destroyed, harmony would be an established fact, and men would know themselves to be secure in an understanding of the truth of being, free from the multitude of brazen imposi-

tions now accorded a place as fact and reality. And, according to the same declaration from Science and Health, the manifestations of righteousness, "health, purity, and self-immolation," are the fruits to be looked for in the lives and experiences of men, when spiritual understanding is demonstrated in some measure and the impositions of material existence begin to surrender their unlawful dominion over the affairs of the world.

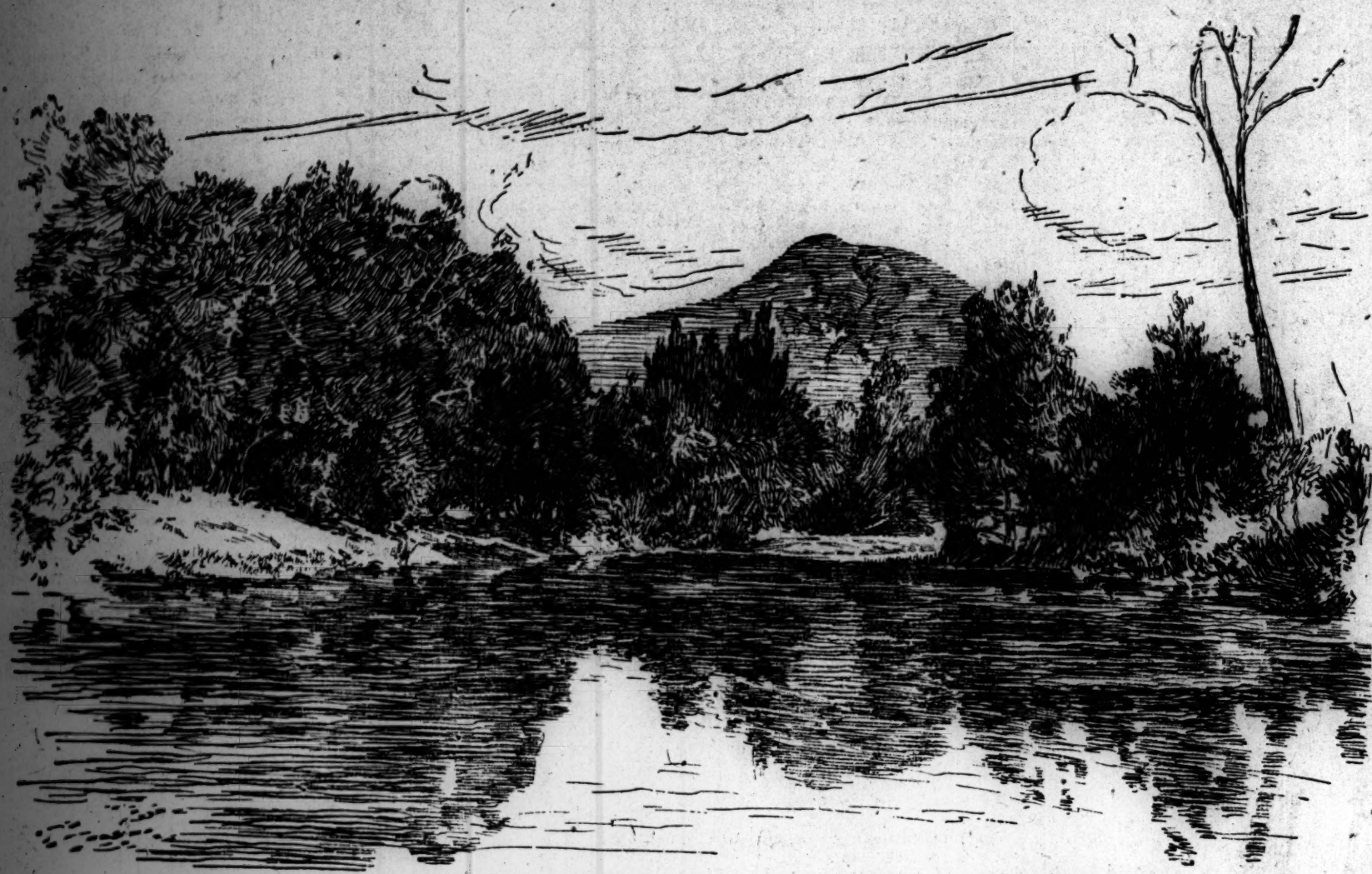
But why has mankind universally submitted to fancied powers which have no foundation in good and hence cannot be real facts in the universe of divine Mind? Simply because mortals have supposed matter to be real. Having been born into matter, educated in matter, supposedly living in matter, and insisting that dying out of matter is the only way out of the flesh, what is to be expected but unconditional surrender to all the decrees of this unreal master? Enveloped in the mists of matter and its beliefs, mortals, with all their reputed ingenuity and intelligence, failed to know the one thing needful, that in God, divine Mind, man lives, and moves, and has his being, for, as Paul continued, we are also His offspring.

Here was a difficulty that it took a Revelator to surmount. No matter how closely unaided mortals had come to perceiving that man exists because God, his creator, exists, and must of necessity be as spiritual and immortal as his creator, they still confused sinning, sick, dying mortal man with the man of God's creating—God, the Maker of good alone. Illogically dogged their attempts and thwarted their desires to achieve what was impossible, namely, to make God, Spirit, Mind, infinite good, responsible for matter, error, sickness, death. What God made must stand forever; if God made sickness and woe, how could even God Himself save mankind from His own works?

So, while the world wrote and read learned theological arguments, seeking to explain good in evil, and evil as good, a modest New England woman, schooled in metaphysics

through her study of the Bible, saw beyond anything known since the days of Christ Jesus, and her seeing that man is really now and ever will be perfect, spiritual, whole, while mortal man is an unreal counterfeit—her seeing this momentous fact, was Christian Science. That was in the year 1866. Today the understanding of Christian Science is daily meeting face to face, the bald impositions which Mrs. Eddy exposed. These unreal impositions are not now viewed as so powerful as they formerly seemed, even by those people who do not yet fully acknowledge the efficacy of Christian Science. Neither are these bald impositions so numerous as they were for they are being destroyed by Truth.

The way out of the flesh is through the understanding of the omnipotence of good, and the recognition of the imposition of all flesh and all evil. This spiritual knowing is that of which Jesus spoke when he said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." To aid us to continue in the word, applied practically to the material sense beliefs of today, Mrs. Eddy writes: "At this date, poor jaded humanity needs to get her eyes open to a new style of imposition in the field of medicine and of religion, and to 'beware of the heaven of the scribes and Pharisees,' the doctrines of men, even as Jesus admonished. From first to last, evil insists on the unity of good and evil as the purpose of God; and on drugs, electricity, and animal magnetism as modes of medicine." This is on page 366 of "Miscellaneous Writings," and she concludes the paragraph: "Errors, doctrines never have abated and never will abate dishonesty, self-will, envy, and lust. To destroy sin and its sequence, is the office of Christ, Truth,—according to his mode of Christian Science; and this is being done daily." As she has said elsewhere, "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practiced." (Science and Health, p. 174.)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mt. Greville, Queensland

"The country in this neighborhood is intersected with ranges of low hills, beyond which we could perceive mountains of unusual height," says Thomas Ward, referring to Queensland, in "Rambles of an Australian Naturalist." "The outlines of these ranges were similar to those of all other Australian heights. The majority of them were flat-topped, while there were a

number of isolated, conical hills with very sharp summits, reminding one of the crude effort of a child to draw mountains. In one particular they differed much from similar hills on the west side of the continent—they were often covered with trees, which, although not growing in what may be called dense forests, were generally rendered almost impenetrable by a

thick undergrowth of creepers, nettles, and a peculiar kind of reed-like plant springing up into sticks more than twenty feet long. Many of the creepers were gay with blossoms of many different hues, while parrots were crowding in thousands on the trees."

"The night was passed under the lee of a huge citadel-like rock crowned

with an abrupt line of cliffs, which was thought to be nearly fifteen hundred feet above the surrounding country. My particular chum and I spent the evening in an attempt to ascend this mountain, and we climbed high enough to obtain a very fine view of the country to the north and north-westward. In these directions many high hills and cliffs could be seen, and also a wide plain, across which we could see at least sixty miles in the marvellously clear air of this part of the country, which has, probably, on the whole, the finest climate in the world. The land was well wooded and had the appearance of a fine pastoral country, which indeed we afterwards found it to be."

Between Waterloo Bridge and Chelsea

"The river that we know and love best—the river that sums up for us the beauty of London," Stephen Gwynn says, "lies between Waterloo Bridge and Chelsea, and the symbols of it are the barges. Up and down they drift with the tide, or lie at their moorings, broad and deep, grimy, yet beautiful in their strong curves, laden almost awash with all manner of goods; sometimes singly, oftener in strings with a noisy tugboat puffing outrageously at the head of the tow. But the tug is not doing the work; it is the river, whose laden body carries on steadfastly all these monstrous burdens, majestic in its motion, neither hasting nor resting, nor feeling the weight. That beauty—the grace of calm strength—no one can help feeling who looks at the stream, and, to gain a notion of its force, watches the race and swirl of all that weight of water round the piers. But the river is incomparable too for the mere charm of color and line. You may see it yellow in the sun through fog, as if it really ran gold; often blue of a clear day; but oftentimes of all, and still more beautiful, a silver gray, just broken, like a roughness on the metal, with flaws of wind or eddies. It is beautiful too in the dark, when you have merely the sense of its flow, and a steamer passes, its red light an eye in the gloom, its dark hull showing, and behind that a long trail of black heavy timber boats scarcely discerned. But the most beautiful time of all, here as elsewhere in London, and more beautiful here than anywhere else, is just in the half-light when the lamps are first lit."

The Sand Swallows of Minneapolis

White cliff and rolling river,
And over them the sky. . .
Age upon age follows,
Races and forests fall;
Still nest the white-sand swallows
In old St. Anthony's wall. . .
Hall to ye, winged wonders,
In your carven watch-towers high;
Be ye, perchance, recorders
Of a hero world gone by?
Oh, for those storied pages,
Tales of the hard-won land;
That ye hold through the changing
ages
In your caves of the snow-white sand.

White breast and brown wings every-
ing.
And under them ever the roar
Of brown Mississippi curving
Adown his cliff-locked shore,
Bard after warrior follows,
Yet never to hard shall fall
The lore of the white-sand swallows
In old St. Anthony's wall.
—Chester Flinn.

Satire

Satire is a sort of glass wherein be-
holders do generally discover every-
body's face but their own.—Swift.

Ohiyesa at Dartmouth

"I went on to Dartmouth College, away up among the granite hills," says Dr. Charles A. Eastman (Ohiyesa), telling the story of his young manhood in "From the Deep Woods to Civilization." "The country around it is rugged and wild; and thinking of the time when red men lived here in plenty and freedom. . . I said to myself, I have come to continue that which in their last struggle they proposed to take up, in order to save themselves from extinction; but, alas, it was too late. Had our New England tribes but followed the example of that great Indian, Samson Occum, and kept up with the development of Dartmouth College, they would have brought forth leaders and men of culture. This was my ambition—that the Sioux should accept civilization before it was too late. I wished that our young men might at once take up the white man's way, and prepare themselves to hold office and wield influence in their native states. Although this hope has not been fully realized, I have the satisfaction of knowing that not a few Indians now hold positions of trust and exercise some political power."

"At Dartmouth College I found the buildings much older and more imposing than any I had seen before. There was a true scholastic air about them; in fact, the whole village impressed me as touched with the spirit of learning and refinement. My understanding of English was now so much enlarged as to enable me to grasp current events, as well as the principles of civilization, in a more intelligent manner."

"I was a sort of prodigal son of old Dartmouth, and nothing could have exceeded the heartiness of my welcome. The New England Indians, for whom it was founded, had departed well-nigh a century earlier, and now a

warlike Sioux, like a wild fox, had found his way into this splendid seat of learning. Though poor, I was really better off than many of the students, since the old college took care of me under its ancient charter. I was treated with the greatest kindness by the president and faculty, and often encouraged to ask questions and express my own ideas. My uncle's observations in natural history, for which he had a positive genius, the Indian standpoint in sociology and political economy, these were the subject of some protracted discussions in the class room. This became so well understood that some of my classmates who had failed to prepare their recitations would induce me to take up the time by advancing a native theory or first-hand observation. "For the first time, I became really interested in literature and history. Here it was that civilization began to loom up before me colossal in its greatness. . . . There were two men of the past who were much in my thoughts: my countryman, Occum, who matriculated there a century before me, and the great Daniel Webster (said to have a strain of Indian blood), who came to Dartmouth as impecunious as I was."

The Clematis in Australia

Fair crown of stars of purest ray,
Hung aloft on Mapau tree,
What floral beauties ye display,
Stars of snowy purity,
Around the dark-leaved mapau's head
Unsmiling garlands ye have spread.
Concealed were all thy beauties rare
'Neath the dark umbrageous shade,
But still to gain the loftiest spray,
Thy weak stem its effort made;
Now, every obstacle o'ercome,
Thou smilest from thy leafy home.
—Alexander Bathgate.

An Abandoned City of Great Mogul Emperor Akhbar

"I lay quite motionless on my back upon the little stone platform that faces the southwest window—lay quite still and listened. In the intense noon-day silence I could not hear even the chirp of a cricket. Often had Akhbar the Great reclined upon this stone bed of the place called Khawabghah, the House of Dream, and mused with roaming mind on government and power, the jealousies of sects and ministers. . . . the tale of all the littleness of men and on his own ambition to build up a better and a more perfect state."

"This House of Dream is but one among the buildings of the royal city of Fatehpur-Sikri," writes A. Hugh Fisher in "Through India and Burma," "which was built by Akhbar towards the end of the Sixteenth Century, and after some years' occupation was abandoned through the continued difficulty of obtaining a good water supply. It has never since been occupied and consequently remains today almost exactly as it was when lived in by Akhbar and his court."

"I had driven the twenty-two miles from Agra. . . . There was a wealth of bird life along the roadside in the early morning—large storks, kingfishers, hoopoes, the ubiquitous minah, crows, kites and little green birds with one of the tall feathers twice the length of the others. Then there was a delightful bird about the size of a chaffinch, with black back and wings but golden-red breast and tail, doves such as Jemshid watched with his princess, white vultures, wagtails and plenty of green parrots."

"At last I could distinguish a long

line of 'crenelated wall, and we reached a gateway choked with a crowd of donkeys.' First the writer describes the Diwan-i-Am, the great court of public audiences, and goes on to say that "more celebrated is the Diwan-i-Khas, the private audience hall, square in plan, with stairs in the walls leading to galleries which cross the building at the second floor level to the capital (elaborately bracketed) of a central column. Cut on the floor of one of these galleries I noticed a stone mason's mark, in the form of a bow and arrow, the arrow being fitted in place across the strung bow. The huge head of the center column is a very kind of capitals, and although it appears much out of proportion if considered solely in relation to the column, it does not seem so when properly regarded as part of the whole conception of this curious hall."

"It is in that central space at the crossing of the galleries that Akhbar is reputed to have sat discussing religions and philosophies, and nothing I have heard more convinced me of his tolerant disposition than the choice of such a very restricted space for argument."

"Before leaving Fatehpur-Sikri," the writer says, "I went to see the magnificent Gate of Victory. Inside, the inner portals are carved with wonderful skill, letters upstanding upon the red sandstone. At the top words are carved in Arabic, which Rias translated for me thus: 'That one who stands up to pray and his heart is

not in his duty, he remains far from God. . . . Then a Persian Rubaiyat: 'What fame could you gain sitting on a throne in a silver mansion? The beauty of the world is simple, like a looking glass. Behold yourself when you look at it.' There follows the name of the carver of these verses —'Mohammed Mason.'"

Science

And

Health

With

Key to

the

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917

EDITORIALS

A Democratic Army

PROFESSOR ALBERT BUSHNELL HART of Harvard University is doing a great service by making clear the difference between such an army as the United States is now forming and an army organized under the German militaristic system. In doing this he gives emphasis to the understanding, no doubt, of the vast majority of his fellow countrymen. The great army of the Republic, he says, will be a democratic force, raised without the distinction of officer class, "which is so repulsive a part of the German military machine." It is, of course, the duty of every young man entering this army to put himself in line for promotion, and to reach the point where he may direct and command, but officers are not to be selected because of family, or wealth, or station, or influence, but wholly on personal merit.

The United States has been accounted a backward Nation by some of its critics at home and abroad, not so much because of any lack of military resources or military capacity, as because it has failed to set up militarism as an idol. The Nation from its very beginning has, on every possible occasion, discountenanced the militaristic idea, voting down, as regularly as they have come up, all proposals for the establishment of a regular army beyond such as might be necessary to the performance of police duties.

There is no little perturbation among the public lest the patriotic fervor that is sweeping over the country may be used to change the traditional sentiment, and Professor Hart is seconded by many who, while repudiating all tendencies toward the system against which the United States, in common with other democracies, is arrayed, insist upon its ability to prove now, as it has done in the past, that a democracy is no less capable than an autocracy of meeting a military emergency. This is something that needs more than ever before to be impressed upon the unthinking. The theory that a nation must squander its resources, burden labor and capital alike, pile up taxation mountain high, and train its youth, almost from infancy, in the use of weapons, and, worse still, in the thought of conflict, in order to hold a "place in the sun," must now be upset, and forever.

War is not a business or a profession in the United States, nor will it become so because there appears to be immediate need of the organization of the greatest army the country has ever had occasion to enlist. Whether it is to be a purely volunteer army or one raised by selective conscription, it will be an army composed of men who enter the service for a definite purpose, and who intend to leave the service as soon as that purpose shall be accomplished. It will be composed, in the main, of young men from the schools, colleges, and universities, from the offices, stores, banks, mills, and farms, who, almost without exception, hope to resume and complete their careers, not in military life or in military garb, but in civil life and in civil dress.

It is a most requisite thing that, side by side with necessary military instruction and discipline, shall be carried on a system of training which will return these young men to the paths which they are now leaving, in response to duty's call, benefited rather than injured by the exceptional experience. There is good reason for the belief that this experience will be helpful to most of them in a very large measure, and proportionately so to the Republic, in the shaping of whose destiny they are likely to play as important a part as did the veterans of past wars. They will view, with greater seriousness than the young men of the United States have done in the immediate past, the responsibilities involved in their inheritance of freedom. In a sense, the Republic for some years has been running to the trivial. Play, for many, some time ago ceased to be a mere diversion and became a fixed habit. The so-called national game was rapidly becoming something of a national nuisance, replacing, through a long season every year, study, thought, and those avocations which make for the building up of national character. Athletics had taken on a vicarious aspect. The rush to see others do things was increasing until Amphitheaters and Stadiums and Bowls could hardly hold the throngs willing to pay for admission. The number who were doing things was becoming small, and yearly steadily smaller. The gay, thoughtless and irresponsible life was being pressed upon millions of boys and young men throughout the Nation.

It is doubtful if the mass of the people of the United States could have acquired anything like an adequate conception of what the great war has meant to the people of the nations engaged in it, had it not been brought home to themselves. It is doubtful if this generation could appreciate, understandingly or sympathetically, what it really was escaping, or evading, from August, 1914, unless the country had finally taken its place and its part in the struggle.

There is to be no more sign of a militaristic system in the United States, when this conflict is ended, than there was after the surrender of Lee's armies and the dispersal of Grant's armies in 1865. The young men of the Republic are going into the war as democrats, and as democrats will they come out of it. And, because they serve a noble cause, the Nation and the world will be the better for their going out and for their coming back.

Lord Milner on the British Empire

"A TIME may come—I hope and believe a time must come—when the supreme direction of Imperial affairs will be in the hands of a Government representative of and responsible to the people of all the states of which the Empire is composed." This statement, made by Lord Milner in the course of a recent speech in London, marks a very definite stage in the working out of the great prob-

lem of the future government of the British Empire, which has been growing rapidly in importance during the last decade.

For several years prior to 1914 there had been in process of development a tendency on the part of the self-governing Dominions to claim a more direct share in the government of the Empire, and there was also manifested a growing tendency amongst statesmen at home to admit the justice of these claims, and to welcome the prospect of a more comprehensive scheme of government for the Empire. Then came the war, and, for the moment, little more was heard of the question. By a common consent it was left over, as it were, for discussion in the future, and the Dominions rallied to the support of the Empire without a question asked or a whisper of "terms." Since then, however, the logic of events has gradually forced the matter to the fore again. One by one, as the Dominions' ministers visited England, they were invited to take part in the deliberations of the home government, until the policy came to be not only accepted, but taken for granted. Thus the idea of an Imperial Government, such as that indicated by Lord Milner, no longer seemed to be the dream of a visionary, but, on the contrary, very practical and acceptable politics, and when the calling together of the Imperial War Cabinet, at the present time holding its meetings in London, was announced, it was accepted almost as a matter of course.

It is not, it is true, possible, at this juncture, to discuss profitably the position which is likely to evolve itself, in this connection, after the war; but if the war is proving one thing beyond doubt it is this, that many so-called emergency measures have come to stay; that there will, in fact, be a unanimous desire, on the conclusion of peace, so to adapt them to peace conditions as to render them, in all their essentials, permanent. "And so we are anxious, as far as is humanly possible," Lord Milner declared in another part of the speech already referred to, "to assure ourselves that we are acting, not only in accordance with our own judgment, but also with that of the men who enjoy the confidence of our fellow subjects across the seas. That is the meaning and purpose of the invitation we have addressed them." It is safe to say that the desire for just this assurance will not vanish with the war; but that it will, if anything, be strengthened, and that measures will be taken to make certain that, through some kind of imperial council, or in some other way, such assurance will always be readily obtainable.

Attitude of the Southern Nations

THE unity of ideals and purposes of the nations of the Western Hemisphere is being emphasized, almost daily, in these epoch-making times, by the expressed determinations of the governments of South and Central America to adhere, either as belligerents, or as benevolent neutrals, to the world platform of democracy enunciated by President Wilson in his address to Congress on April 2. Brazil, suffering in a degree from acts committed by Germany in the prosecution of her campaign of ruthlessness, has come out openly with a declaration similar to that made by the United States Congress. Cuba, manifesting her friendship for the Nation which sacrificed her own sons to bring to that Republic the liberty for which it had bravely, yet unavailingly, fought, enlists as an ally of the United States and dedicates her strength to the common cause of freedom. Costa Rica, herself but barely recovered from internecine warfare, and with a Government not yet recognized at Washington, announces her adherence to the course set by the United States, and her willingness "to prove it, if necessary."

While the adherence of the Argentine Republic does not yet go beyond the assurance of neutrality, there is, in the friendly expression of sympathy, which there seems to have been no effort to conceal or disguise in the note to the Washington Government, a challenge which seems likely to call from Germany a declaration of war. Uruguay has issued a proclamation decreeing her neutrality between the United States and Germany, and between Cuba and Germany.

The expressed or tacit approval by the southern nations of the course adopted by the United States in its dealings with the German Government testifies to a solidarity of the democracies of the Western Hemisphere which, in the belief of some people, has existed only in theory. There comes, in this world crisis, when the mettle of men and nations is tried as by fire, the convincing proof of its genuineness and its continuity. The people of the southern republics, from a purely economic standpoint, are perhaps not deeply concerned in the war, or as to how it is waged, or even in its ultimate results. But they are testifying to their concern in what will be the ultimate consequences to themselves should the world be overrun and dominated by autocracy. It is because of such an eventuality that even the least among them is a patriot. It is because of this, also, that they are ready to lay their all on the altar of the greater liberty, the liberty of conscience and action. It is particularly gratifying to the people of the United States that their neighbors, with whom they have a common cause, ideal, and aspiration, see, in the institutions of their Government, a certain promise of political unity and freedom, as well as of individual liberty. It is something to stand for such things as these in the eyes of the world.

The Prohibition Drive in Canada

FOR more than two and a half years prohibition waves have been sweeping over the Dominion of Canada, and the world has been informed of the outcome either in detached announcements or in general statements. It is possible at this time to give some specific facts relating to the subject. From these it will not be difficult for even the casual observer to estimate the net results. All of the Dominion, except Yukon, and about 16 per cent of Quebec, has now voted on the liquor or bar question.

With the exception of the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia was dry previous to July 1, 1916. A law which went into effect on that date made prohibition Province-

wide. Ten of the fourteen counties and two of the cities of New Brunswick are dry now. A law which becomes operative on the first day of May, 1917, places the entire Province under prohibition. Prince Edward Island is dry throughout. Of 1185 municipalities in Quebec, 975 are dry. Ontario is dry, under the prohibition law of Sept. 16, 1916. Manitoba is dry. On July 1, 1915, Saskatchewan abolished its bars as a war measure. The Province, it is safe to say, will never restore them.

By an overwhelming popular vote Alberta entered the dry column on July 1, 1916. Prohibition showed some very large gains at the polls in British Columbia last fall. Newfoundland, not included in the Dominion, but a part of British North America, voted for prohibition by nearly 5 to 1. Yukon permits hotel bars only.

There is a growing demand in Canada for a declaration from the Dominion Government of national prohibition. This would simply confirm a condition already existing, and is sought almost wholly for its moral effect. It is among the possibilities, even the probabilities, that the manufacture and sale of liquor in the United States may be interdicted by the President as a precautionary war measure. Proclamations to this effect, issued simultaneously from Ottawa and Washington, would be hailed with great satisfaction by the vast majority of people in both countries.

The thing that would make such proclamations most desirable is the certainty that once the distilleries, breweries and bars were all closed in the two countries, they would never be reopened in peace or war. Municipal, county, State and Provincial local option has repeatedly been reversed, and partial or limited exclusion has, in a few instances, been followed by relapse, as in one or two of the New England States, but where genuine prohibition has secured a footing it has stuck. Nothing has been so thoroughly established, in connection with the campaign against the liquor traffic, as the fact that, to be successful in the fullest sense, it must be uncompromising. Resort to local option, to the license system, and so on, has at best served only to postpone action of a definite nature.

Procedure adopted for expediency, as, for instance, putting so many saloons into a neighborhood, or into a city block, or into a municipal district, or licensing saloons on petition, or closing the saloons but permitting the bottle houses to remain open, has invariably proved unsatisfactory. The dispensary has been tried, both in Canada and in the United States, and with practically the same disappointing result. It is because nothing short of total prohibition has been found to operate successfully that the bone-dry movement has taken root in the United States, and promises to take equally deep root in the Dominion.

Both Nations are awaiting edicts from their Governments which will prohibit the manufacture and sale, and, practically, the use, of alcoholic liquor within their borders during the war.

Barcelona

THOSE who know no more about Barcelona, the great port on the east coast of Spain, than they are accustomed to read about it, from time to time, in the world's newspapers, must certainly gain the impression that it is, above all things else, a city of unrest. Is there a strike in Spain, an anarchistic plot, a revolutionary enterprise, it is sure to have taken place, or, at any rate, to have been hatched, in Barcelona. Does some great Spanish reformer startle all Spain with his doctrine, or does some politician throw his hat in the air and political tradition to the winds, and declare for free institutions and free everything, he is sure to hail from Barcelona.

Barcelona, literally and actually, has very little use for the orthodox Spanish "touch." Catalonia, indeed, in which it is by far the largest city, never really had. More than once, throughout the centuries, it has risen in exasperation against the Government at Madrid, and at one time, during the Seventeenth Century, it succeeded in securing its independence. Indeed, it has always seemed to the people of Barcelona that if the Government at Madrid wanted them to do something or to refrain from doing it, that was a reason par excellence for their not doing or deliberately doing it, as the occasion might require; at any rate, that seems to be the only just inference from the history of the city, ancient and modern. Early last century, for instance, the authorities of Barcelona began to look with disfavor at the huge fortifications erected by Philip V. in 1715, which hemmed the city in on every side. Always independent and impatient of restraint, they conceived the idea of leveling the structures to the ground, and letting Barcelona overflow in all directions beyond them. In vain the authorities at Madrid protested and inveighed against such high-handed modernism. Their protests seemed to do no more than argue the civic authorities of Barcelona to more earnest and immediate action, and the work of demolition was begun. The walls of the moat were utilized for the cellars of the houses which soon occupied the site of the ramparts, and the ground which had been covered by the citadel, originally built to overawe the city, was laid out in gardens.

The shrewd and enterprising Catalans, indeed, always look upon their rulers as reactionaries, and, as one writer puts it, reserve all their sympathies for their Provencal neighbors, whom they so nearly resemble in race, language, and temperament. French republican ideals, indeed, have a free course in Barcelona, and they have given rise to all manner of organizations, republican, socialistic or frankly anarchistic. It was in France, for instance, that Francisco Ferrer, himself a native of Barcelona, worked out those ideas which made him so obnoxious to the church in Spain, and ultimately brought about his execution in the courtyard of Montjuich, the great prison on the heights above his native city.

And yet Barcelona is a town of strange contrasts, both physically and socially. There is the old town, with a history stretching back to the days of the Carthaginian Hamilcar Barca, after whom the city is supposed to be called, a quaint Oriental place of narrow, irregular streets and flat-roofed houses, and there is the new town

of hewn stone, spacious streets, and English architecture. Then, side by side with all its turbulent elements, which are full of an eager progressivism, stands the old Spanish society of Barcelona. And Barcelona is a great place for church festivals, and civic and ecclesiastical processions, all of which are almost as picturesque and animated as in Seville itself. Barcelona is, indeed, unique amongst Spanish cities.

Notes and Comments

ONE of the latest pronouncements in favor of drastic control of the liquor traffic comes from the representatives of the larger boroughs in Scotland, namely, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Paisley, "duly elected and authorized by their respective town councils." In conference assembled they recently resolved that, in the interests of national economy and efficiency, the sale of ardent spirits should be prohibited during the war and the period of demobilization, and, accordingly, urged the Government "to pass, without delay, legislation to give effect to this resolution." This expression does not go so far as many of those which have been carried by important bodies in Scotland, during the last two years; but there can be no doubt of its being an important step in the right direction.

WIVES of members of President Wilson's Cabinet and of members of Congress, and, for that matter, of Federal officials generally in Washington, are disposed to follow the example of the wives of the President and Vice-President in reducing their scale of living. Certain expenditures that might in ordinary circumstances be regarded as entirely proper, in the light of the war situation take on the aspect of extravagances. It is well that a much needed national movement for a return to simpler ways should begin at the Capital. The Nation's time and resources must be conserved at this juncture, and there are many more serious things to be thought of in Washington now than receptions and dinners.

THE fall of Bagdad did not, after all, go unrecorded in London, as far as news bills were concerned. Official news-bills are, of course, forbidden; but, as long as there is a blank surface of almost any kind, and a piece of chalk is handy, important events need not lack publicity. Anyway, not a few people in London first learnt of the fall of the great city of the Kalifs in this way.

THE reorganization of the Progressive Party at St. Louis will not receive so much attention now as it would were the thoughts of the people turned to politics. Whether the reorganized Progressive Party shall command attention when the time for political discussion swings round will depend on whether it has something to offer besides mere opposition. Constructive progressivism is going to be very much needed when peace comes.

THE latest animal story from the trenches has a charm all its own. "As I crossed to my dugout," runs a letter from the front, "I was arrested by a visible upheaving of the ground. It was a mole at work, and as I watched it a battery of 60-pounders let off a salvo. The mole continued its labors unmoved and unconcerned." Your soldier, quite clearly, is not your only sapper.

COMMENT on the proposal of Francis C. Wilson, of New Mexico, to organize a regiment of Pueblo Indians for use as the President may direct, but preferably for duty along the Mexican border in certain eventualities, is generally favorable. These Indians are above the average of their race in intelligence. They are excellent horsemen, and for infantry duty they are equally dependable. As scouts they have often been tested with the greatest satisfaction. Mr. Wilson has acted as legal counsel for the Pueblos, and mutual confidence has sprung up between the lawyer and his clients. The Governor of New Mexico is seriously considering the plan of offering such a regiment to the Federal Government.

A HALF million automobiles can be brought into valuable requisition, in the United States, during the coming season in transporting and distributing garden vegetables and fruit, thus supplementing the work of the railroads, and, in many cases, releasing their rolling stock for tasks of a heavier character. The service which the motor cars can perform in this way will have a permanent value, for it will show what can be done through adequate distribution, in peaceable, as well as in war times, toward cheapening the cost of foodstuffs laid down at the doors of the consumers.

COURTESIES recently shown the United States by Panama and Costa Rica should not be allowed to pass unnoticed; on the contrary, they should be treasured as reminders of the consideration which will be due the smaller nations by the larger when the day for a final accounting arrives. These little republics, while regretting that they cannot take active part in the conflict, offer to the United States, without reservation, the use of their waters and ports during the continuance of the war. Who will say that they are not doing their bit in giving their mite?

GOVERNOR STEPHENS of California, successor to Governor Johnson, is receiving from some of the newspapers much of the same commendation that was wont to go to his predecessor. He has sent to the Legislature, sitting in Sacramento, what is described by the Union of that city as "his first batch of vetoes." These, we are told, "put a kink" in the plan to destroy the civil service, "balked" the plan to put the game and fish commission on a salary basis, and did other things as the honest people of California would have them done. To sum up, he "has given the political wire-pullers a lesson," which, according to the Union, they greatly needed. United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson can look across the continent from Washington with satisfaction. He seems to have left the right kind of man in charge of his State.